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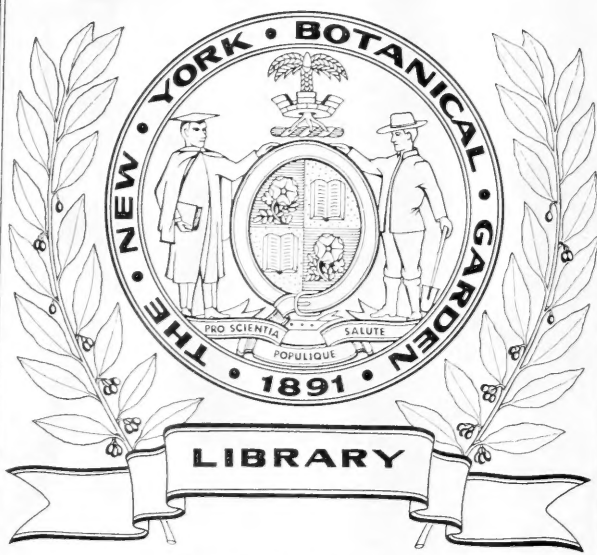

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Minor Products of Philippine Forests

EDITED BY

William H. Brown, Ph. D.,

Chief, Division of Investigation, Bureau of Forestry; Professor of Botany, University of the Philippines; and Plant Physiologist, Bureau of Science

VOLUME III

Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Bureau of Forestry

Bulletin No. 22

Arthur F. Fischer, Director of Forestry

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ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FROM PHILIPPINE FORESTS

By WILLIAM H. BROWN

FIGURE 1. PLATYCERIUM BIFORME.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FROM PHILIPPINE FORESTS

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FIGURE 2. ASPLENIUM NIDUS GROWING IN THE FOREST.

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ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FROM PHILIPPINE FORESTS

By WILLIAM H. BROWN

The forests of the Philippines contain a large number of species which are decidedly ornamental, and are suitable for cultivation. These usually occur in the forest as very widely scattered individuals. As the seeds are ripe for only a short space of time and are usually quickly scattered by animals or the wind, it is frequently difficult to collect seeds from a given species. However, when once introduced into cultivation it is generally easy to obtain material for propagation. This is particularly true of species which grow high up in the mountains, and which will not live under lowland conditions, but have been successfully introduced into Europe and America and grown in greenhouses. Owing to these circumstances, most of the ornamental plants in Philippine forests are of little commercial value. For this reason, it seemed desirable to include in this section only such wild ornamental plants as are collected in the forest and sold commercially.

Family POLYPODIACEAE

Genus ASPLENIUM

ASPLENIUM NIDUS L. (Fig. 2). BIRDS'-NEST FERN.

This species is frequently collected in the forest and sold in Manila, where it is used as a hanging plant. The leaves are 40 to 120 centimeters in length and 6 to 20 centimeters wide, and radiate in all directions from a common center, from which habit it gets its name. It is the commonest native fern found in cultivation in Manila. In the forest it grows in the crotches of trees or along the trunks. It thrives in cultivation as long as it is watered at fairly regular intervals, but does best when somewhat sheltered from the wind and the direct rays of the sun.

Genus DRYNARIA

DRYNARIA QUERCIFOLIA (L.) Bory.

This species is collected in the forest, made into hanging baskets and sold in Manila. It has very stout, somewhat fleshy

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stems which are densely covered with narrow, brown scales about a centimeter in length. The leaves are of two kinds; small, brown, concave ones which gather humus, and large ones which are 40 to 90 centimeters long and pinnately lobed, with lobes 2 to 4 centimeters wide.

Genus **PLATYCERIUM**

PLATYCERIUM BIFORME Desv. (Fig. 1). STAG-HORN FERN.

This species is collected in the forest and cultivated in Manila as a hanging plant. There are two kinds of leaves; large leaves which bend upward and cover the mass in which the roots are growing, and long, branched leaves which hang downward.

Family LYCOPODIACEAE

Genus **LYCOPODIUM**

The species of this genus are collected in the forest, and brought to Manila to be sold. They are pendant plants with slender branches and very small, densely crowded leaves, and are grown in hanging baskets.

Family CYCADACEAE

Genus **CYCAS**

CYCAS RUMPHII Mig. PITÓGO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The young plants are collected and sold in Manila for ornamental purposes.

Family LILIACEAE

Genus **LILIUM**

LILIUM PHILIPPINENSE Baker. (Fig. 3). BENGUET LILY.

Local names: *Lup-lupak, suia-soi* (Benguet).

Lilium philippinense is a plant 50 to 80 centimeters in height. The leaves are numerous, very narrow, and 8 to 14 centimeters in length. The flowers are about 20 centimeters long, white, and very fragrant. *Lilium philippinense* is cultivated in Baguio and has been exported.

This species is very common in Benguet and has been collected in Bontoc and Pangasinan.

Family ORCHIDACEAE

This family is the largest, in number of species, of any in the Philippines. Most of the species have small and inconspicuous flowers and are of no value as ornamentals. A large number,

FIGURE 3. LILIUM PHILIPPINENSE.

however, are brought to Manila and sold for cultivation, and many have been exported to Europe. A description of all the individual species which are cultivated would require more space than their value warrants. The following list includes the more important commercial species.

Genus AERIDES

AERIDES QUINQUEVULNERUM Lindl. (Figs. 4, 5).

Local names: *Fracitas* (Rizal); *ualing-ualing* (Tayabas).

Aerides quinquevulnerum is an epiphytic herb with stout stems. The leaves are 10 to 30 centimeters long and 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters wide. The very fragrant flowers occur in considerable numbers on long, pendulous, flowering branches. They are about 2 centimeters across and white marked with crimson magenta.

This species has been reported from the following provinces: Bataan, Benguet, Bulacan, Rizal, Batangas, and Tayabas.

Genus CALANTHE

CALANTHE VERATRIFOLIA R. Br.

Local names: *Binúñga* (Rizal); *maraniók* (Cagayan, Isabela); *líriong-gúbat* (Tayabas).

Calanthe veratrifolia is a terrestrial orchid with large, green, prominently nerved leaves, which are pointed at both ends. The flowers are white, medium in size, and are borne in clusters at the ends of long, flowering branches.

This species has been reported from the following provinces: Bataan, Benguet, Mindoro, Misamis, Nueva Vizcaya, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Sibutu Island, Tayabas, and Zamboanga.

Genus CORDULA

Members of this genus are known popularly as lady's-slipper orchids. Two of them are worthy of note.

CORDULA ARGUS (Reichb. f.) Rolfe.

Cordula argus is a terrestrial orchid. The leaves are somewhat elliptical in shape and arranged in two rows. The lower ones are 12 to 20 centimeters long and pale green variegated with dark green. The flowering stem is 30 to 40 centimeters high and madder purple. The flowers are 6 to 8 centimeters in vertical diameter. The petals are whitish at the base and have green veins; near the apex they are madder purple and spotted. The margins of the petals are hairy.

This species has been reported from the following localities: Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, and Tayabas.

FIGURE 4. AERIDES QUINQUEVULNERUM.

FIGURE 5. AERIDES QUINQUEVULNERUM.

FIGURE 6. DENDROBIUM ACUMINATUM.

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CORDULA PHILIPPINENSIS (Reichb. f.) Rolfe.

Cordula philippinensis is a striking orchid with large leaves. The flowering shoot bears several showy flowers. The upper sepal is nearly white with prominent, longitudinal, dark-purple stripes. The lower sepal is nearly white with a yellow tip. The lateral petals are elongated, spiral, and purple, except near the base, where they are yellow with three lines of large, purple dots. The sack is white on the back, and the apex and margin lemon yellow.

This species has been collected in Palawan.

Genus **DENDROBIUM**

DENDROBIUM ACUMINATUM Rolfe. (Fig. 6).

Dendrobium acuminatum is an epiphytic orchid with bulbous stems. The leaves are thick, firm, smooth, 9 to 12 centimeters long, and 3 to 4 centimeters wide. The inflorescence often exceeds 20 centimeters in length, and bears 7 to 20 or more flowers. These when spread out are 4.5 to 5.5 centimeters across and white, with a yellow center which is streaked with lavender.

This species has been reported from Abra and Bataan.

DENDROBIUM AMETHYSTOGLOSSUM Reichb. f.

Dendrobium amethystoglossum is a robust, epiphytic orchid a meter in height and has 15 to 20 canes. The flowers are milk white, the lip deeply stained with amethyst purple.

This species has been collected in Benguet.

DENDROBIUM ANOSMUM Lindl. (Fig. 7). SANGGÚMAI.

Dendrobium anosmum is an epiphytic orchid with bulbous stems. The leaves are about 10 centimeters long and 3 centimeters wide. The stems make a yearly growth, after which the leaves drop off and the flowers appear. These are fragrant, about 8 centimeters across, and light purple with a darker purple center. After the flowers fade, the stems bearing them dry, and new ones are produced from the base of the plant.

This species has been reported from Abra, Benguet, Bontoc, Lepanto, Leyte, Rizal, and Nueva Vizcaya.

DENDROBIUM AUREUM Lindl.

Local name: *Níto* (Benguet). (Fig. 8).

Dendrobium aureum is an epiphytic orchid with cylindrical stems which are 30 to 50 centimeters long. The leaves are about 15 centimeters long and 2 centimeters wide. After they have fallen, the flowers appear on the stems. The flowers are large and cream colored, with yellow lips.

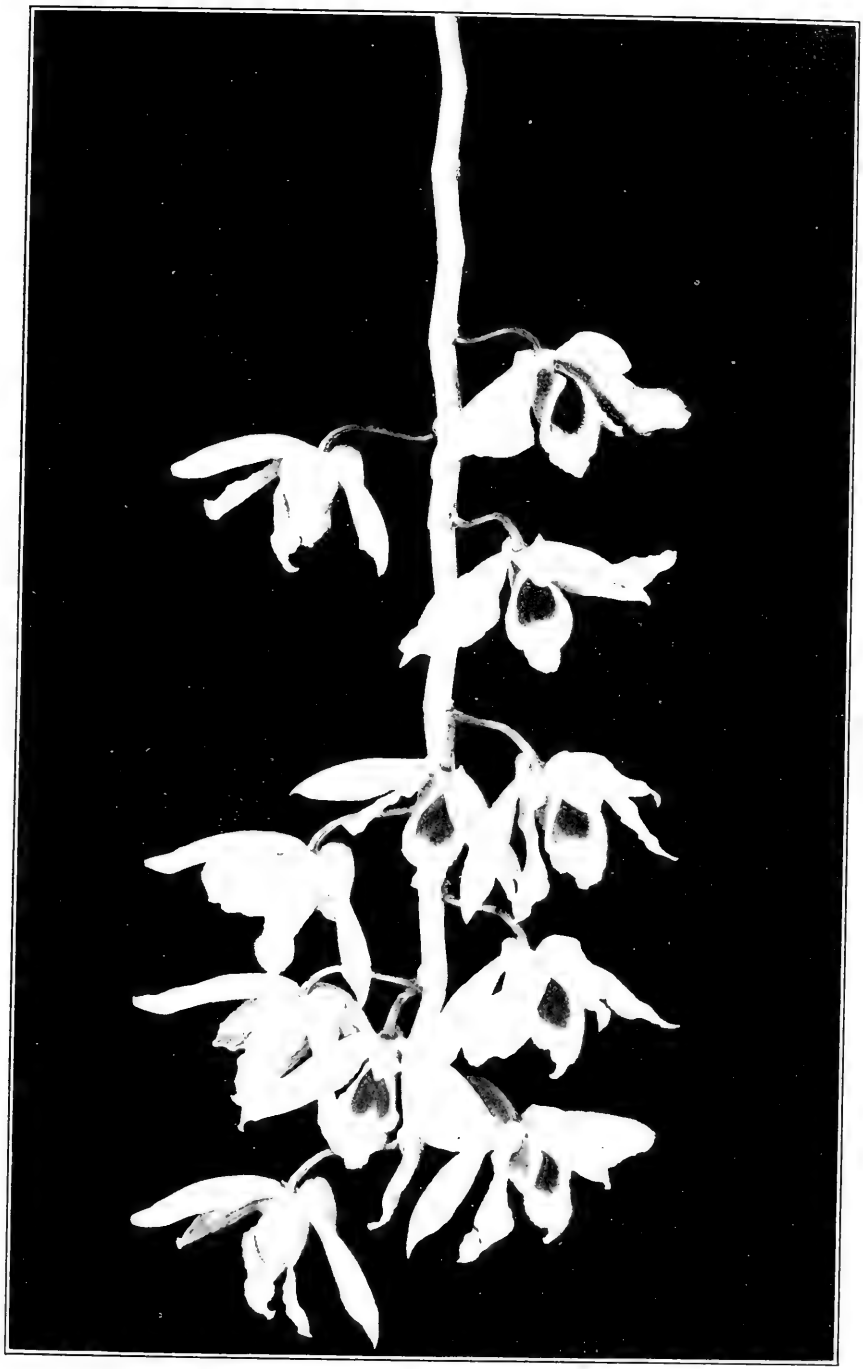

FIGURE 7. DENDROBIUM ANOSMUM (SANGGUMAI).

FIGURE 8. DENDROBIUM AUREUM.

FIGURE 9. DENDROBIUM CRUMENATUM.

This species has been reported from Benguet, Albay, and Mindanao.

DENDROBIUM CRUMENATUM Sw. (Fig. 9). IRÁU.

Local names: *Dápo* * (Tayabas); *iráu* (Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon); *karamosi* (Ilocos Norte); *karausi* (Cagayan); *karulai* (Isabela); *magimpal, magimapau* (Bohol); *man'án* (Leyte); *sanggúmai* (Laguna).

The stalk of *Dendrobium crumenatum* is up to a meter in length and, for a distance of about 20 centimeters from the base, is bulbous and fluted. The leaves are 5 to 8 centimeters long and 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters wide. The flowers are 2.5 to 3 centimeters in length, white with a pale yellow center, and very fragrant. All the plants of this species in the same region flower on the same day, the flowers lasting one day or less.

This species is common and widely distributed in the Philippines and is frequently cultivated for ornamental purposes.

DENDROBIUM DEAREI Reichb. f.

Dendrobium dearei is an epiphytic orchid with cylindrical stems which may be more than 50 centimeters in length. The leaves are about 5 centimeters long and 2 centimeters wide. The flowers are white with a lemon-yellow center, and about 7 centimeters in width when spread out. The stalks of the individual flowers are about 4 centimeters long so that they project beyond the leaves. The flowers remain on the stems for a long time.

This species has been reported from Benguet, Mindoro, and Mindanao.

DENDROBIUM LYONII Ames. (Fig. 10).

Dendrobium lyonii is an epiphytic orchid with bulbous stems. The leaves are leathery, about 17 centimeters long and 3.5 to 4 centimeters wide. The flowers are wine red at the base, lighter colored at the edges, 4 centimeters long and 8 centimeters wide, and are borne on special leafless branches.

This species has been reported from Bataan Province.

DENDROBIUM REVOLUTUM Lindl.

Local name: *Sanggúmai* (Bataan).

Dendrobium revolutum is an epiphytic orchid with pendant stems. The leaves are 3 to 4 centimeters long and 1.5 centimeters wide. The flowers occur singly along the stems opposite the leaves. They are 2 centimeters long, odorless, and white. The lip is pale green.

---

* The word dápo, which occurs so frequently, alone or in composition, in the names of orchids and other epiphytic plants, means "to roost," "to perch" and is commonly and quite properly applied, therefore, to any epiphyte.

FIGURE 10. DENDROBIUM LYONII.

This species has been reported from the following provinces: Bataan, Laguna, Negros Occidental, Leyte, Surigao, and Mindanao.

DENDROBIUM SANDERAE Rolfe. (Fig. 11).

Dendrobium sanderae is an epiphytic orchid with cylindrical stems which may be nearly a meter in length. The leaves are from 4 to 8 centimeters long and 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters wide. The flowers are borne on short branches, which are among the leaves at the end of the stem. They are white with purple lines on the throat, and about 6 centimeters long. The petals are 4 centimeters in length and nearly 3 centimeters wide.

This species has been reported from Benguet, Bontoc, and Lepanto.

DENDROBIUM SCHUETZEI Rolfe. (Figs. 12, 13).

Dendrobium schuetzei is an epiphytic orchid 15 to 40 centimeters in height. The stems are erect and somewhat cylindrical. The leaves are somewhat spreading, leathery, about 8 to 10 centimeters long and about 2.5 to 3 centimeters wide. The flowers are large, showy, white, with a green blotch on the throat and a few dark spots at the base.

DENDROBIUM TAURINUM Lindl. (Figs. 14, 15).

Dendrobium taurinum is an epiphytic orchid with stems which are a meter or more in length and about 1.5 centimeters in diameter. The leaves occur on the upper half of the stalk and are 6 to 10 centimeters long and about 4 centimeters wide. Growing near the end of the main stem are special flowering branches, which are 25 to 50 centimeters long and which have 6 to 20 large flowers. The sepals are cream white, tinged with green. The petals are twisted and crimson magenta.

This species has been reported from the following localities: Albay, Batanes Islands, Benguet, Bukidnon, Davao, Laguna, Rizal, Leyte, Mindoro, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, Tayabas, Guimaras Island, and Zamboanga.

Genus **ERIA**

ERIA MERRILLII Ames. (Fig. 16).

Eria merrillii is a terrestrial orchid with a bulbous base about 10 centimeters long. The leaves are 30 to 60 or more centimeters in length, and about 4 to 7 centimeters wide. The flowering branch is 30 to 40 centimeters long and bears numerous, large, nearly white flowers, which are tinged with purple.

This species has been reported from the Provinces of Rizal and Sorsogon.

FIGURE 11. DENDROBIUM SANDERAE.

FIGURE 12. DENDROBIUM SCHUETZEI.

FIGURE 13. DENDROBIUM SCHUETZEI.

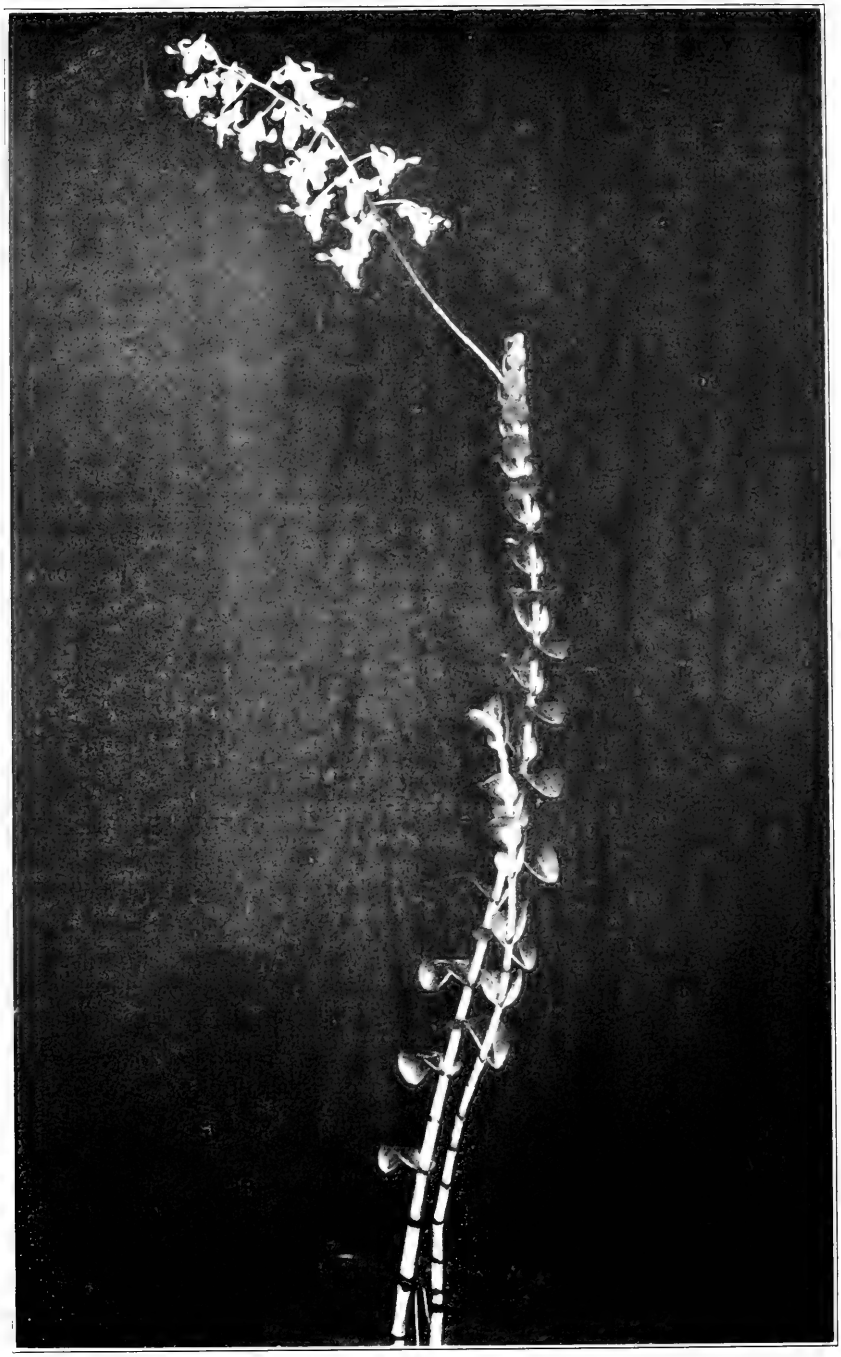

FIGURE 14. DENDROBIUM TAURINUM.

FIGURE 15. DENDROBIUM TAURINUM.

Genus GRAMMATOPHYLLUM

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM MEASURESIANUM Weathers.

Grammatophyllum measuresianum has many bulbous stems, which are slightly compressed and vary in length from 20 to 40 centimeters. When young they are more or less furrowed, and when old, deeply wrinkled. Each bears at its summit from 4 to 6 deep-green leaves, which are from 45 to 60 centimeters long. The flowering stalks bear many flowers, which are about 10 centimeters across, yellowish, and marked with dark brown and purple.

This species has been collected in Mindoro and Palawan.

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM MULTIFLORUM Lindl. (Fig. 17).

Local name: *Looi-lóoi na dakó* (Sorsogon).

Grammatophyllum multiflorum has many large, bulbous stems and very numerous roots, the whole sometimes forming an immense mass. The leaves are about 30 to 50 centimeters long and 6 to 10 centimeters wide. The flowers are large, and are borne in great numbers on long flowering shoots. They are pale green with large, dull, purplish-brown spots.

This species has been reported from Mindoro, Tayabas, Camarines, Catanduanes Island, Sorsogon, Leyte, and Palawan.

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM WALLISII Reichb. f. (Fig. 18).

Grammatophyllum wallisii is an epiphyte and the largest Philippine orchid. The flowers are borne on large flowering shoots and are large and pale greenish, with dark purple-brown blotches.

Genus PHALAENOPSIS

PHALAENOPSIS AMABILIS (Linn.) Blume. (Fig. 19). BUTTERFLY ORCHID.

Phalaenopsis amabilis is an epiphytic orchid with a few green leaves growing on a short stem. The leaves are somewhat oval-shaped, wider near the apex than near the base, and 14 to 30 centimeters in length. The flowers are borne in varying numbers on flowering branches, are white, and 7 to 10 centimeters across. The butterfly orchid is very commonly cultivated in Manila.

This species has been reported from the following localities: Albay, Bataan, Bohol, Cagayan, Camarines, Davao, Igar Island, Ilocos Norte, Laguna, Lanao, Lumbucan Island, Mindoro, Negros Occidental, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Palawan, Pampanga, Rizal, Tayabas, and Zamboanga.

FIGURE 16. ERIA MERRILLII.

FIGURE 17. GRAMMATOPHYLLUM MULTIFLORUM.

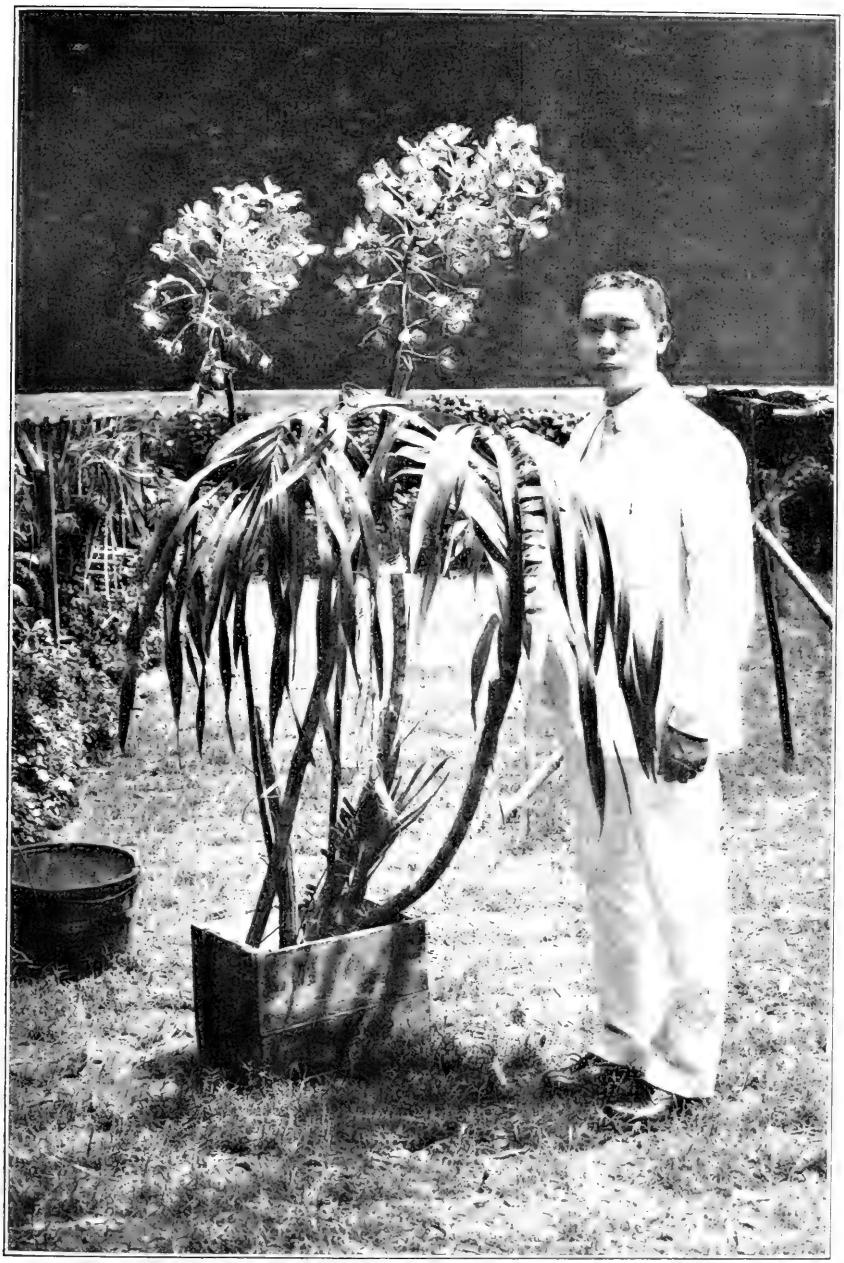

FIGURE 18. GRAMMATOPHYLLUM WALLISII.

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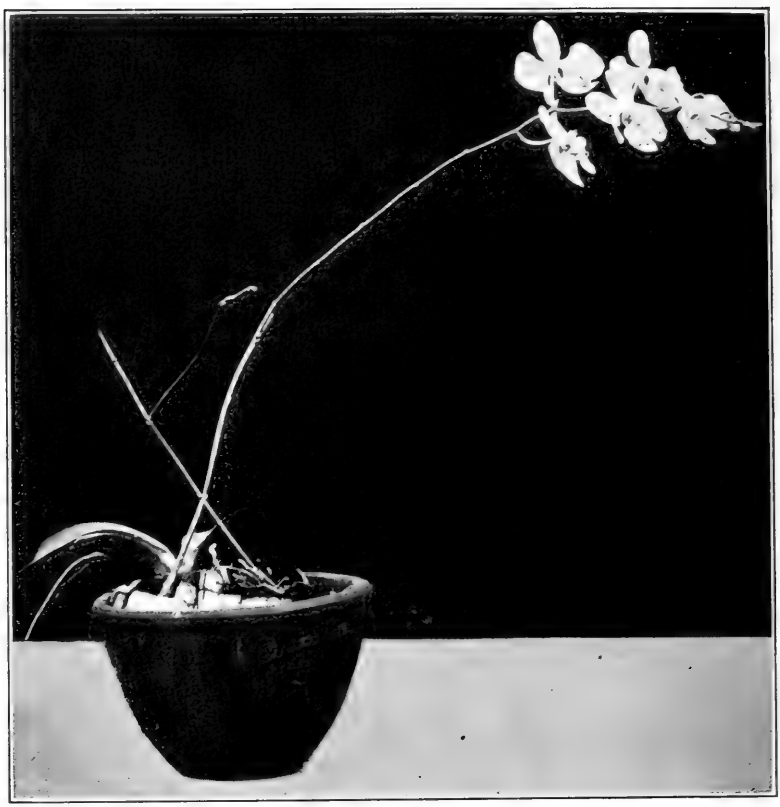

FIGURE 19. PHALAENOPSIS AMABILIS.

FIGURE 20. PHALAENOPSIS LUEDDEMANNIANA.

PHALAENOPSIS LUEDDEMANNIANA Reichb. f. (Fig. 20).

Local names: *Flor de la mañana* (Spanish); *manan-áu* (Samar, Leyte).

Phalaenopsis lueddemanniana is an epiphytic orchid with usually two to six oval leaves growing on a short stem. The flowers are borne on special, branched, flowering shoots, have a faint odor, and are variable in size and color. They are white or yellow marked with purple or brown, and are about 6 centimeters in diameter.

This species has been reported from the following localities: Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Polillo Island, Leyte, Palawan, Bukidnon, Davao, Lanao, and Zamboanga.

PHALAENOPSIS SCHILLERIANA Reichb. f.

Local name: *Dápong-tígre* (Laguna).

Phalaenopsis schilleriana is an epiphytic orchid with a few somewhat oblong-oval leaves growing on a short stem. The leaves are mottled above, purple beneath, up to 20 centimeters long, and 6 centimeters wide. The flowers are borne on large, branched, flowering shoots, are odorless, large, and pinkish purple.

This species is found in Tayabas and Laguna Provinces.

Genus RENANTHERA

RENANTHERA STORIEI Reichb. f.

Renanthera storiei is a stout, epiphytic orchid 2 to 3 meters in height. The leaves are leathery, arranged in two rows, 10 to 14 centimeters long and about 3.5 centimeters wide. The flowering shoot is very large and bears many flowers, which are 4 to 4.5 centimeters across. They are odorless, dark red, and remain fresh on the stem for a long period.

This species has been reported from the following localities: Bataan, Rizal, and Dinagat Island.

Genus RHYNCHOSTYLIS

RHYNCHOSTYLIS RETUSA (Linn.) Blume. (Fig. 22).

Rhynchostylis retusa is an epiphytic orchid with green leaves which are about 25 centimeters long and about 2.5 centimeters wide. The flowers are crowded on a flowering shoot about 20 centimeters long. They are pale pink or nearly white and have a pale-purple lip. The lateral sepals are about 7 millimeters long and about 6 millimeters wide. The petals are much shorter and narrower.

FIGURE 21. PHALAENOPSIS sp.

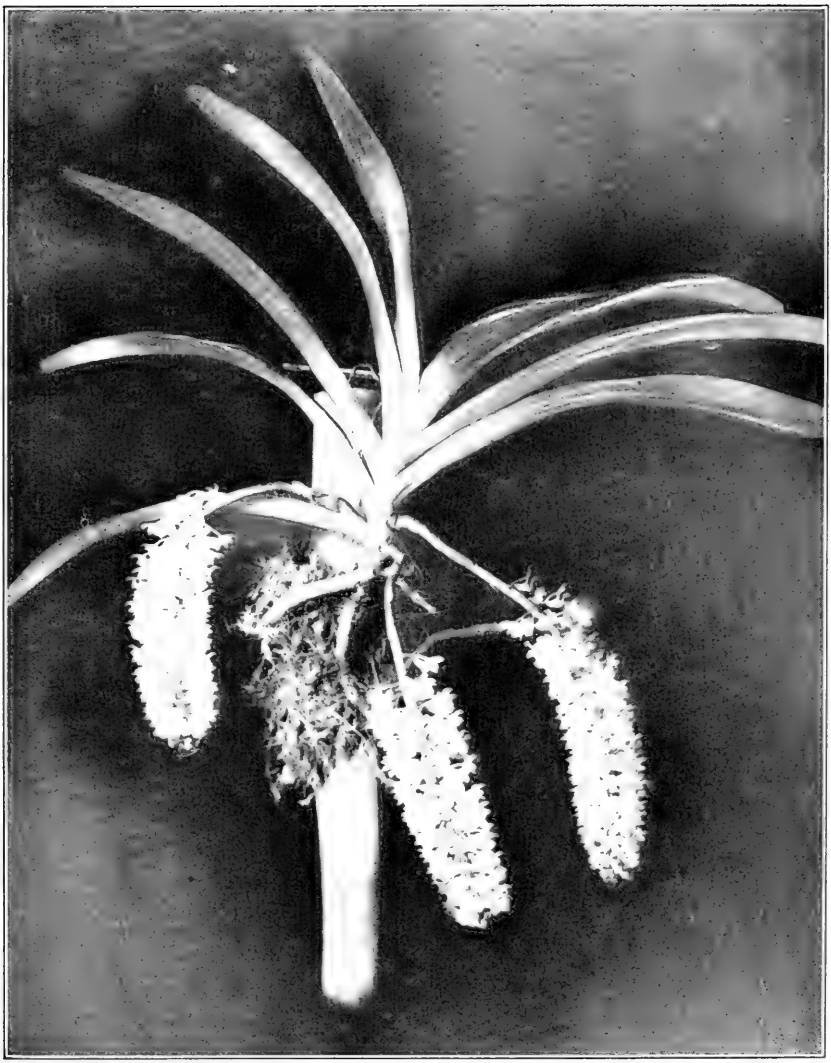

FIGURE 22. RHYNCHOSTYLIS RETUSA.

FIGURE 23. SPATHOGLOTTIS PLICATA.

This species has been reported from Bataan, Nueva Ecija, and Rizal.

Genus **SPATHOGLOTTIS**

SPATHOGLOTTIS PLICATA Blume. (Fig. 23).

Local names: *Balum-balum* (Bukidnon); *kanovog* (Batanes Islands); *talu-ang* (Bukidnon); *tabu-dapi* (Tayabas).

Spathoglottis plicata is a terrestrial orchid with a few long, rather narrow leaves growing from the bulbous base of the stem. The leaves are 20 to 60 centimeters long and 1.8 to 6 centimeters wide. The flowering shoots are 30 to 70 centimeters long. The flowers are purple or deep pink, and about 3.5 centimeters in diameter.

This species has been reported from the following localities: Albay, Batanes Islands, Lepanto, Benguet, Bukidnon, Laguna, Leyte, Mindoro, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, Tayabas, Lanao, and Zamboanga.

Genus **VANDA**

VANDA LAMELLATA Lindl. (Fig. 24).

Vanda lamellata is an epiphytic orchid. The leaves are about 2 centimeters wide and 25 centimeters long. The flowers are borne on special branches, which may have 20 or more flowers. These are about 3 centimeters in vertical diameter, fragrant, and yellowish with purple-brown markings.

This species has been reported from the following localities: Cagayan, Bontoc, Benguet, Abra, Zambales, Bataan, Cavite, Tayabas, Mindoro, Babuyanes, Camiguin, Capiz, and Sulu Archipelago.

VANDA SANDERIANA Reichb. f. (Figs. 25, 26).

Vanda sanderiana is a large epiphytic orchid. The leaves are trough-like and 15 to 30 centimeters long. The flowers grow in clusters and are 6 to 8 centimeters in transverse by 10 to 11 in vertical diameter. The upper three petals are lavender with dull-purple spots in the lower part. The lower two petals are tinged with yellow and there are very numerous, dull-purple nerves and reticulations which give a general, dull-purple color. The lip is dull purple and yellow. This is the showiest orchid found in the Philippines.

This species is found in Mindanao.

Genus **VANDOPSIS**

VANDOPSIS LISSOCHILOIDES (Gaudich.) Pfitz. (Fig. 27).

Vandopsis lissochiloides is a terrestrial orchid with leafy stems up to 2 meters in height. The leaves are about 25 to 50 centi-

FIGURE 24. VANDA LAMELLATA

FIGURE 25. VANDA SANDERIANA

FIGURE 26. VANDA SANDERIANA.

FIGURE 27. VANDOPSIS LISSOCHILOIDES.

FIGURE 28. NELUMBIUM NELUMBO.

meters long and about 5 centimeters wide. The flowering shoot is 1.5 to 2 meters long, and bears numerous flowers which are 5 to 6 centimeters across. The back of the flower is purple and the inside yellowish green with purple spots.

This species has been reported from Bukidnon, Panay, Sigaboy Island, and Zamboanga.

Family NYMPHAEACEAE

Genus NELUMBIUM

NELUMBIUM NELUMBO (L.) Druce. (Fig. 28).

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

This plant grows in immense numbers in Laguna de Bay. The flowers are gathered in considerable quantities and brought to Manila to be sold.

Nelumbium speciosum grows in shallow water, the leaves and flowers extending above the surface. It has very large, rounded leaves and large, pink flowers.

PHILIPPINE PLANTS USED AS SOAP SUBSTITUTES OR SCOURING MATERIALS

By William H. Brown

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PHILIPPINE PLANTS USED AS SOAP SUBSTITUTES OR SCOURING MATERIALS

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PHILIPPINE PLANTS USED AS SOAP SUBSTITUTES AND SCOURING MATERIALS

By WILLIAM H. BROWN

In the Philippines there are a number of plants which contain saponin and are used as soap substitutes, especially for cleansing the hair. The most important of these is gogo (*Entada phaseoloides*) which is an important article of commerce. Other plants have very rough leaves which are used as material for scouring cooking utensils, etc., and as substitutes for sandpaper.

Family MORACEAE

Genus FICUS

FICUS ULMIFOLIA Lam. Isís.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves of this species are very hard and rough, and are used for cleaning cooking utensils and scouring hardwood floors, stairs, windowsills, etc.; and also in place of sandpaper in polishing wood, when sandpaper is not available.

Genus STREBLUS

STREBLUS ASPER Lour. KÁLIOS.

Local names: *Alasíis* (Zambales, Mindoro); *alasís* (Surigao); *alúdig* (Ilocos Sur, Union, Pangasinan, Zambales); *ampás* (Pampanga); *bugtál* (Negros Occidental); *buntatai* (Guimaras Island); *kagasaka* (Cagayan); *kálios* (Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Abra, Bataan, Manila, Rizal, Laguna, Mindoro); *lasíis* (Bataan); *malakádios* (Zambales).

The leaves of *Streblus asper* are very hard and rough and are utilized, like those of *Ficus ulmifolia*, for cleaning cooking utensils and as a substitute for sandpaper.

Streblus asper is a tree reaching a height of about 15 meters and a diameter of about 30 centimeters. The leaves are alternate, 4 to 12 centimeters long, with a narrow base, pointed tip, and toothed margin. The fruits are ovoid, pale yellow, 8 to 10 millimeters long, fleshy, and with seeds 5 to 6 millimeters long.

This species is very common and widely distributed in the Philippine Islands.

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Genus ALBIZZIA

ALBIZZIA ACLE (Blanco) Merr. (Figs. 1, 2). ÁKLE.

Local names: *Ákle* or *ákli* (Nueva Ecija, Union, Pampanga, Bataan, Bulacan, Zambales, Tayabas, Camarines, Laguna, Sorsogon, Mindoro); *anagép* (Ilocos Norte and Sur); *banúyo* (Occidental Negros, Tablas); *kitakíta* (Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Zambales); *mabuñga* (Laguna); *lañgin* (Masbate); *sauríri, taulíli* (Palawan); *tabaláñgi* (Bisaya); *tíli, tílis* (Zambales).

This species is reported to have been employed locally as a soap substitute, but seems to be inferior to *Albizzia saponaria* and is little used.

Albizzia acle is a tree reaching a height of about 30 meters and a diameter of about 1 meter. The leaves are twice compound. They usually have two pinnae, each of which bears three to six pairs of leaflets, the terminal pair being much larger than the others. The leaflets are inequilateral, pointed at the tip, usually rounded at the base, 4.5 to 18 centimeters long, and 2 to 7 centimeters wide. The flowers are yellow and green, about 1.5 centimeters in length, and are borne in small, rounded heads. The pod is 4 to 5 centimeters wide and up to 25 to 30 or more centimeters in length. The seeds cause a bulging of the pod, while between the seeds the pod is constricted.

This species is fairly common and distributed from Luzon to Palawan. It is intolerant of shade.

ALBIZZIA SAPONARIA (Lour.) Blume. SALINGKÚGI'.

Local names: *Baiógo* (Bataan, Agusan); *banaibánai* (Cagayan); *banogbánai* (Cagayan); *gógo'* or *gúgo* (Isabela, Tayabas, Masbate, Agusan); *gógo-kásai* (Tayabas); *gógong-malatokó, lañgíl* (Rizal); *gógong-tokó* (Pangasinan, Pampanga, Camarines, Bataan); *malatokó* (Bataan, Pampanga, Rizal, Laguna); *maratekká, maratigá* (Ilocos Norte and Sur); *pipí* (Negros); *salangkúgi', salingkúgi', salungkúgi'* (Zambales, Bataan, Mindoro, Catanduanes, Masbate, Ticao, Surigao, Zamboanga); *salukígí* (Samar, Leyte); *salunggígi, tagurarit* (Pangasinan); *sanggínggi'* (Agusan); *siankúgi, tinagí* (Surigao); *tambing* (Benguet); *tigían* (Guimaras Island); *unaki* (Camarines).

This species is a small or medium-sized tree with a saponaceous bark which is used locally in much the same way as gogo (*Entada phaseoloides*). The fresh wood lathers freely with water.

Albizzia saponaria reaches a height of 20 meters and a diam-

FIGURE 1. ALBIZZIA ACLE (AKLE).

eter of 80 centimeters. The bark is about 5 millimeters thick, light gray to dark gray, and densely covered with corky pustules. The inner bark is slightly pink colored and somewhat spongy in texture. The leaves are alternate and doubly compound.

This species is found throughout the Philippines, especially in second-growth or open forests.

Genus ENTADA

ENTADA PHASEOLOIDES (L.) Merr. (*E. scandens* L) (Fig. 3). Gógo.

Local names: *Ballógo* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Cagayan); *Balógo* (Samar, Cuyo, Bisaya provinces, parts of Bikol region); *gógó, gúgó, or gúgu'* (Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal, Manila, Bataan, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas, Tayabas, Camarines, Mindoro, Marinduque, Leyte, Negros); *ipöl* (Zambales); *kalit* (E. Pangasinan); *lipai* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Cagayan, Isabela, Union, Bulacan); *lötög* (W. Pangasinan). In most parts of N. Luzon, the name *lipai* is given to the plant and its large, round seeds, and *ballógo* to the crushed stem used for washing the hair.

The bark and stems of *Entada phaseoloides* (gogo) contain saponin. Gogo is used extensively in the Philippines and other oriental countries for washing the hair and is on the market as an ingredient of hair tonics.

The vine is cut in lengths of about one-half to 1 meter and pounded into thin, flat strips, the width of which depends on the diameter of the piece treated. These strips when dried are ready for market. When soaked in water and rubbed, gogo produces a lather which cleanses the scalp very effectually. Very large quantities of gogo are used in the Philippines, but it is very difficult to determine the amount. Many people cut and pound material for their own use, while others prepare a small quantity and peddle it from house to house. There is no organized trade in gogo, but it is sold in small stores throughout the Islands. In Manila it sells at retail at prices ranging from 40 centavos a kilo upward. A forest charge of 10 per cent, or 2 pesos per 100 kilos, is collected on it.

The chemical composition of gogo has been investigated by Bacon.*

Gogo is used as a fish poison, the active principle, according to Bacon, being saponin. The bark is also used for cordage. The kernels of the seeds are mashed and used by the Filipinos

* Bacon, R. F., The physiological active constituents of certain Philippine medicinal plants. Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 1 (1906), page 1021. Bacon, R. F., and Marshall, H. T., The toxic action of saponin. Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 1 (1906), page 1037.

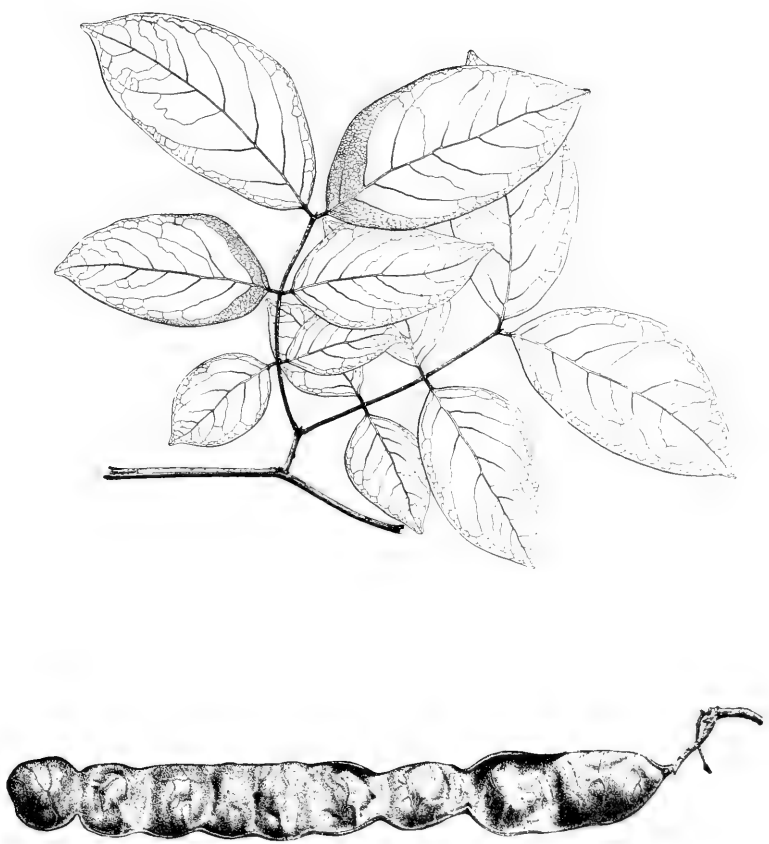

FIGURE 2. ALBIZZIA ACLE (AKLE).

for poultices for children having colic. According to Bacon the seeds contain a fatty oil which is extracted and used in the Sunda Islands for illuminating purposes. Bacon says that in some places they are roasted and eaten after the active principle has been removed by washing.

Gogo has been cultivated for a long time in the highland towns of Cavite, namely, Silang, Amadeo, Alfonso, Mendez-Nuñez, Bailén, and Marigondon. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Indang, perhaps a majority, cultivate Gogo to some extent. The vines are propagated partly from seed and partly by layering, and are trained over trees, coconut palms, etc. At three years of age, a vine is large enough to be cut. If not cut too close to the ground, the stump sends up several sprouts, which are either allowed to grow up, or employed as layers. The vines very rarely die as the result of cutting.

Entada phaseoloides is a large vine with compound leaves. The flowers are yellow and borne on slender spikes in simple or compound inflorescences. Perhaps the most striking features of the vine are the large seed-pods, which are about 7 to 10 centimeters wide and up to a meter in length. They contain hard, circular seeds 5 to 6 centimeters in diameter.

This species is common and widely distributed throughout the Archipelago.

Family OXALIDACEAE

Genus AVERRHOA

AVERRHOA BILIMBI L. KAMIÁS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The fruits of this species are used to remove stains from clothing and also in washing the hands.

Family POLYGALACEAE

Genus SECURIDACA

SECURIDACA CORYMBOSA Turcz. HINÁKI.

Local names: *Gógong-bisáya* (Tayabas); *hináki* (Negros); *oyañgyá* (Mindoro).

This plant is used as a soap substitute in the same manner as *Entada phaseoloides* (gogo).

Securidaca corymbosa is a woody vine or undershrub. The leaves are alternate, pointed at the tip, rounded or abruptly pointed at the base, and from 6 to 9 centimeters in length. The flowers are small, and red and white. The fruit resembles a half maple fruit and is about 8 centimeters long.

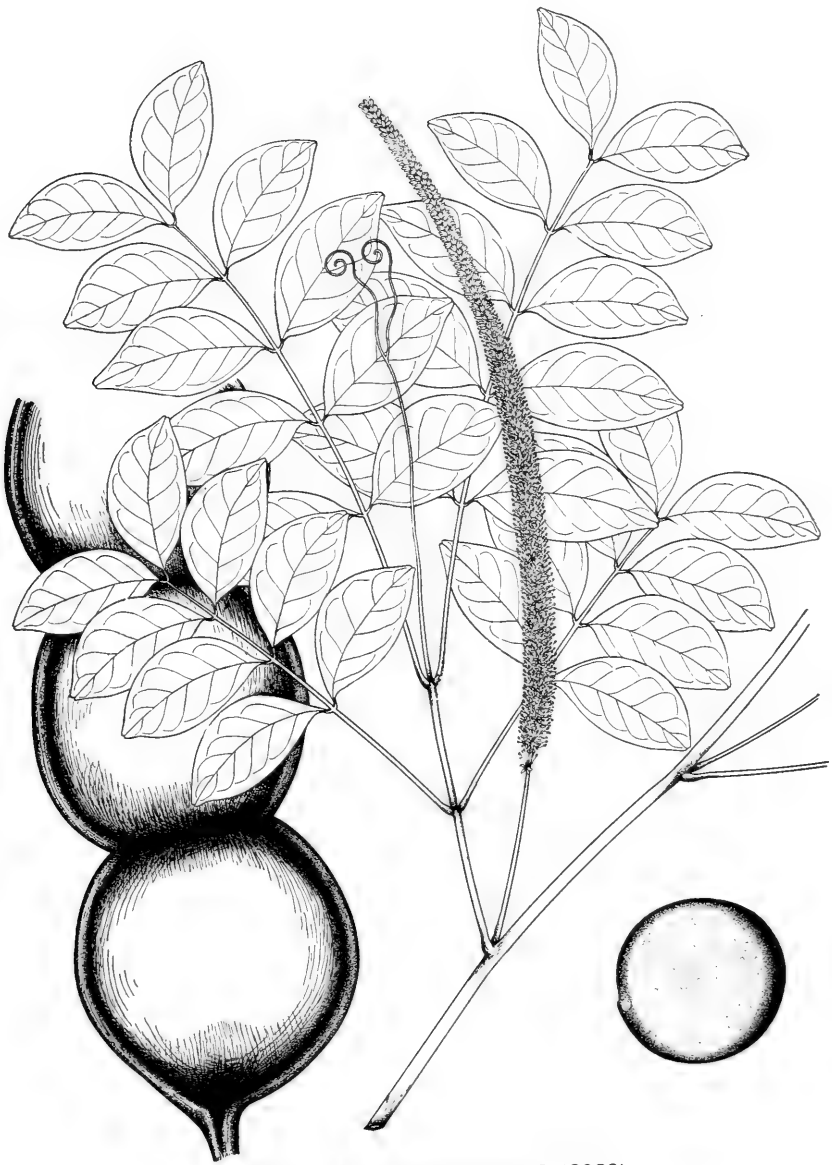

FIGURE 3. ENTADA PHASEOLOIDES (GOGO).

This species has been reported from Luzon, Mindoro, and Negros.

SECURIDACA PHILIPPINENSIS Chodat BALÚNOS.

Local names: *Balágon, balúnos* (Sorsogon).

This vine has a thick, white bark containing saponin. The bark is used locally in certain regions as a soap substitute.

Securidaca philippinensis is a large, woody vine. The leaves are bluntly pointed at the base and taper to a rather sharp point at the tip. The flowers are small and borne on compound inflorescences. The fruits are oval and slightly over a centimeter in length. At one end there is a long wing about 7 or more centimeters in length, resembling that of a maple fruit.

This species is distributed from southern Luzon to Mindanao.

Family SAPINDACEAE

Genus **GANOPHYLLUM**

GANOPHYLLUM FALCATUM Blume. ARÁÑGEN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark of this tree is used in the same manner as gogo (*Entada phaseoloides*).

Genus **HARPULLIA**

HARPULLIA ARBOREA (Blanco) Radlk. UÁS.

Local names: *Ambuyan* (Ilocos Sur); *bayág-kalabáu* (Tayabas); *bunsalak* (Mindoro); *dulis, magantimus* (Cotabato); *huás* (Ticao Island, Masbate); *kuás* (Rizal); *mag-alad, ringis* (Palawan); *malalubás* (Camarines); *malapalikpík-híto* (Tarlac); *poás* or *puás* (Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, Mindoro); *uás* (Cagayan, Zambales, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Tayabas, Camarines); *uás na puráu* (Ilocos Norte).

The bark is pounded and used as a substitute for that of gogo (*Entada phaseoloides*).

Harpullia arborea is a tree reaching a height of about 20 meters and a diameter of about 60 centimeters. The leaves are alternate and pinnately compound. The leaflets are pointed at the tip, oblique at the base, and 7 to 15 centimeters in length. The flowers are small and white. The fruit is red and is divided into two lobes, each of which contains a few seeds.

This species is common and widely distributed in the forests from northern Luzon to the southern limits of the Sulu Archipelago.

Genus **SAPINDUS**

SAPINDUS SAPONARIA L. TIKAS-TÍKAS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fibers.

Tobacco workers in Abra use the crushed leaves for removing the stain of tobacco leaves from their hands. The bark is used for cleansing the hair.

Family RHAMNACEAE

Genus **GOUANIA**

GOUANIA TILIAEFOLIA Lam.

Local names: *Literan* (Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna); *pahampak* (Pampanga).

The root of this species is a soap substitute.

Gouania tiliaefolia is a woody vine. The leaves are alternate, somewhat hairy, pointed at the tip, rounded or heart-shaped at the base, and 6 to 10 centimeters in length. The flowers are small and greenish or whitish.

This species is distributed throughout the Philippines.

Family DILLENIACEAE

Genus **TETRACERA**

TETRACERA SCANDENS (L.) Merr.

Local names: *Malakatmón* (Tarlac, Zambales, Bataan, Rizal); *oplé-báking* (Palawan).

The leaves are very rough and are used for cleaning dishes and various instruments.

Tetracera scandens is a woody vine. The leaves are alternate, pointed at both ends, larger near the apex than near the base, the margins toothed. The flowers are rather small, white, and borne on compound inflorescences. The fruits are small and red.

This species is apparently common and widely distributed from central Luzon to southern Mindanao.

OFFICIAL PHILIPPINE MEDICINAL PLANTS

By William H. Brown

OFFICIAL MEDICINAL PLANTS

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OFFICIAL MEDICINAL PLANTS

By WILLIAM H. BROWN

INTRODUCTION

In the Philippines, a great variety of plants furnish material for medicine. Some of the substances are apparently of little or no value, while others would seem to be useful. In a separate section, Dr. Leon Maria Guerrero, of the Bureau of Science, has given an account of the local medicinal uses of Philippine plants. For this reason there are included in the following list only such wild species as are official in twentieth-century pharmacopoeias, and one which contains a high percentage of berberine. Most of such plants found in the Philippines are of little or doubtful value, so no attempt has been made to discuss their uses. Gathercoal * has recently prepared a list of botanical drugs which are official in twentieth-century pharmacopoeias. The species mentioned in the following discussion are taken from his list, with the addition of the one containing berberine.

Family CYATHEACEAE

Genus **CIBOTIUM**

CIBOTIUM BARAMETZ (Linn.) J. Sm. SALAGÍSOG.

Local name: *Salagísog* (Camarines).

This plant is official in the Austrian Pharmacopoeia. The long hairs are used in preparations for coagulating the blood to arrest capillary hemorrhages.

Cibotium barametz is a large fern. The lower parts of the leaf stalks are covered with long golden-yellow hairs.

This species is distributed in the mountains from Luzon to Mindanao.

Family PALMAE

Genus **ARECA**

ARECA CATECHU L. BUÑGA OR BETEL NUT PALM.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on palms.

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* Gathercoal, E. N., Pharmacopoeial botanic drugs of the twentieth century. Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association for March, April, and May, 1916.

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The seeds are official in the German and Swiss Pharmacopoeias. The powdered seeds are used as a vermifuge.

Family ARACEAE

Genus ACORUS

ACORUS CALAMUS L. — LUBIGÁN OR SWEET FLAG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The rhizome is official in many pharmacopoeias, and the oil in the German Pharmacopoeia. According to Greenish * the rhizome has stimulant and tonic properties, and has been used for ague and for atonic dyspepsia.

Family ZINGIBERACEAE

Genus CURCUMA

CURCUMA ZEDOARIA (Berg.) Rosc. — BARÁK OR ZEDOARY.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The rhizome is known as zedoary and is official in the Austrian, Croatian, French, German, Hungarian, Japanese, Russian, Serbian, Spanish, and Swiss Pharmacopoeias and in the American National Formulary.

Family PIPERACEAE

Genus PIPER

PIPER BETLE L. — BÚYO OR BETEL PEPPER.

Local names: *Búyo* or *buyobúyo* (Camarines); *gauéd* (Lepanto Subprovince); *ikmó itmó* (Tagalog); *ikmóng Ilóko* (Bulacan); *letlét* or *litlít* (Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, Cavite, Tayabas); *samát* (Pampanga).

The leaves are official in the British Pharmacopoeia. They are extensively used in the Philippines for chewing with the seeds of *Areca catechu* sprinkled with lime.

Piper betle is a smooth, climbing vine reaching a height of 2 to 4 meters. The upper leaves are 10 to 13 centimeters in length. The apex of the leaf is pointed and the base somewhat inequilaterally rounded or heart shaped.

This species is extensively cultivated, but is also wild. It is distributed throughout the Philippines.

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* Greenish, H. G., A text book of materia medica, page 453.

Family CHENOPODIACEAE

Genus CHENOPODIUM

CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES L. APOSÓTIS.

Local names: *Alpasótes* (Pampanga, Manila); *alpasóti* (Bontoc); *apasótes* (Union); *aposótis* (Pampanga, Tagalog, Bisaya); *pasótis* (Mindoro, Tagalog).

The top of the plant is official in the Austrian and Mexican Pharmacopoeias. The oil is used as a cure for worms.

Chenopodium ambrosioides is a branched herb nearly a meter in height, with angled stems. It has an aromatic odor when crushed. The leaves are 3 to 10 centimeters in length and have lobed margins. The flowers are very small.

This species is widely distributed in the Philippines, both cultivated and wild.

Family MENISPERMACEAE

Genus ARCHANGELISIA

ARCHANGELISIA FLAVA (L.) Merr. ABÚTRA.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

This plant contains about 5 per cent of berberine.

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Genus ABRUS

ABRUS PRECATORIUS L. KANSASÁGA or PRAYER-BEAN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fibers.

The seeds of this species are official in the Spanish Pharmacopoeia, and the leaves in the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeia.

Genus CAESALPINIA

CAESALPINIA SAPPAN L. SIBUKÁU.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

The heartwood is official in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Genus TAMARINDUS

TAMARINDUS INDICA L. SAMPÁLOK or TAMARIND.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The fruits are official in nearly all the twentieth-century pharmacopoeias. According to Greenish * the pulp is used as an acid refrigerant and a gentle laxative.

Family SIMARUBACEAE

Genus BRUCEA

BRUCEA AMARISSIMA (Lour.) Merr.

Local names: *Bogobogó* (Negros, Surigao); *magkapáyas* (Leyte); *paraíso, selte* (Basilan).

The flowers are official in the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeia.

Brucea sumatrana is a somewhat hairy shrub reaching a height of about 3 meters. The leaves are alternate and pinnate. The leaflets are pointed at the apex, rounded or pointed at the base, have prominently toothed margins, and are 4 to 10 centimeters in length. The flowers are small, reddish, and occur on axillary inflorescences. The fruits are oval and about 0.5 centimeter in length.

This species is distributed from central Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Family EUPHORBIACEAE

Genus CROTON

CROTON TIGLIUM L. CROTON-OIL PLANT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oil is official in all the twentieth-century pharmacopoeias. According to Greenish: *

> Croton oil is a powerful irritant, producing, when applied to the skin, a burning sensation and redness, followed by severe pustules; it is used, diluted, as a counter-irritant. Internally it is a very rapid drastic cathartic, and is given in certain cases of apoplexy.

Genus MALLOTUS

MALLOTUS PHILIPPENSIS (Lam.) Muell.-Arg. BANÁTO.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

The glands and hairs which cover the fruits are official in many pharmacopoeias. This substance, known as kamala, is an efficient remedy for tape-worm.

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* Greenish, H. G., A texbook of materia medica, page 122.

Genus **RICINUS**

RICINUS COMMUNIS L. TAÑGAN-TAÑGAN or CASTOR-OIL PLANT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

Castor oil, which is obtained from this plant, is official in all the twentieth-century pharmacopoeias.

Family ANACARDIACEAE

Genus **ANACARDIUM**

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE L. KASÚI or CASHEW NUT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The leaves are official in the Mexican and the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeias.

Family MYRTACEAE

Genus **EUGENIA**

EUGENIA CUMINI Druce. DÚHAT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The bark is official in the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeia.

Genus **PSIDIUM**

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA L. BAYÁBAS or GUAVA.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves of this species are official in the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeia.

Family UMBELLIFERAE

Genus **CENTELLA**

CENTELLA ASIATICA (L.) Urban. (*Hydrocotyle asiatica L.*)

Local names: *Tagaditak* (Batanes Islands); *botbotónis* (Bontoc); *takaip* (Polillo); *takíp-kóhol* (Tagalog); *yabong-yabong* (Samar).

The leaves are official in the Mexican, Netherlandish, and Spanish Pharmacopoeias.

Centella asiatica is a prostrate, slightly hairy herb. The stem produces roots at the nodes. The leaves are rounded at the tip, kidney-shaped or heart-shaped at the base, and 2 to 5 centimeters in diameter. The petiole is very long. The flowers are dark purple, with petals about 1 millimeter in length.

This species is distributed in open places from Luzon to Mindanao and Basilan.

Family SAPOTACEAE

Genus PALAQUIUM

PALAQUIUM spp.

The Philippine species which yield gutta-percha are described in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

Gutta-percha is official in many pharmacopoeias.

Family LOGANIACEAE

Genus STRYCHNOS

STRYCHNOS IGNATII Berg. (Fig. I). ST. IGNATIUS BEAN.

Local names: *Igasod* or *igasud* (Samar, Leyte, Surigao); *kabalóñga, leite, San Ignacio* (Surigao).

The seeds are official in the British, Mexican, and Spanish Pharmacopoeias. They are a source of strychnine. The demand for Saint Ignatius beans is small and the supply irregular. If there were a greater demand, they could probably be collected in considerable quantities.

Strychnos ignatii is a large, woody, forest vine. The leaves are opposite, oval, pointed at the tip, pointed or somewhat rounded at the base, prominently three-veined, and 8 to 20 centimeters in length. The fruit is rounded, pale yellowish and brown, and 10 centimeters or more in diameter. It contains a number of seeds, which are embedded in a soft pulp, having a squash-like odor. The fresh seeds are greenish straw-color, with a somewhat satin-like appearance.

This species has been reported from Samar, Leyte, Surigao, Agusan, and Lanao. It is a native of, and is confined to the Philippines.

Family CONVOLVULACEAE

Genus OPERCULINA

OPERCULINA TURPETHUM (L.) S. Manso.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fibers.

The roots and stems are official in the British, French, Mexican, and Spanish Pharmacopoeias.

Family LABIATAE

Genus OCIMUM

OCIMUM BASILICUM L. BALANÓI or SWEET BASIL.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The upper part of the plant is official in the French and

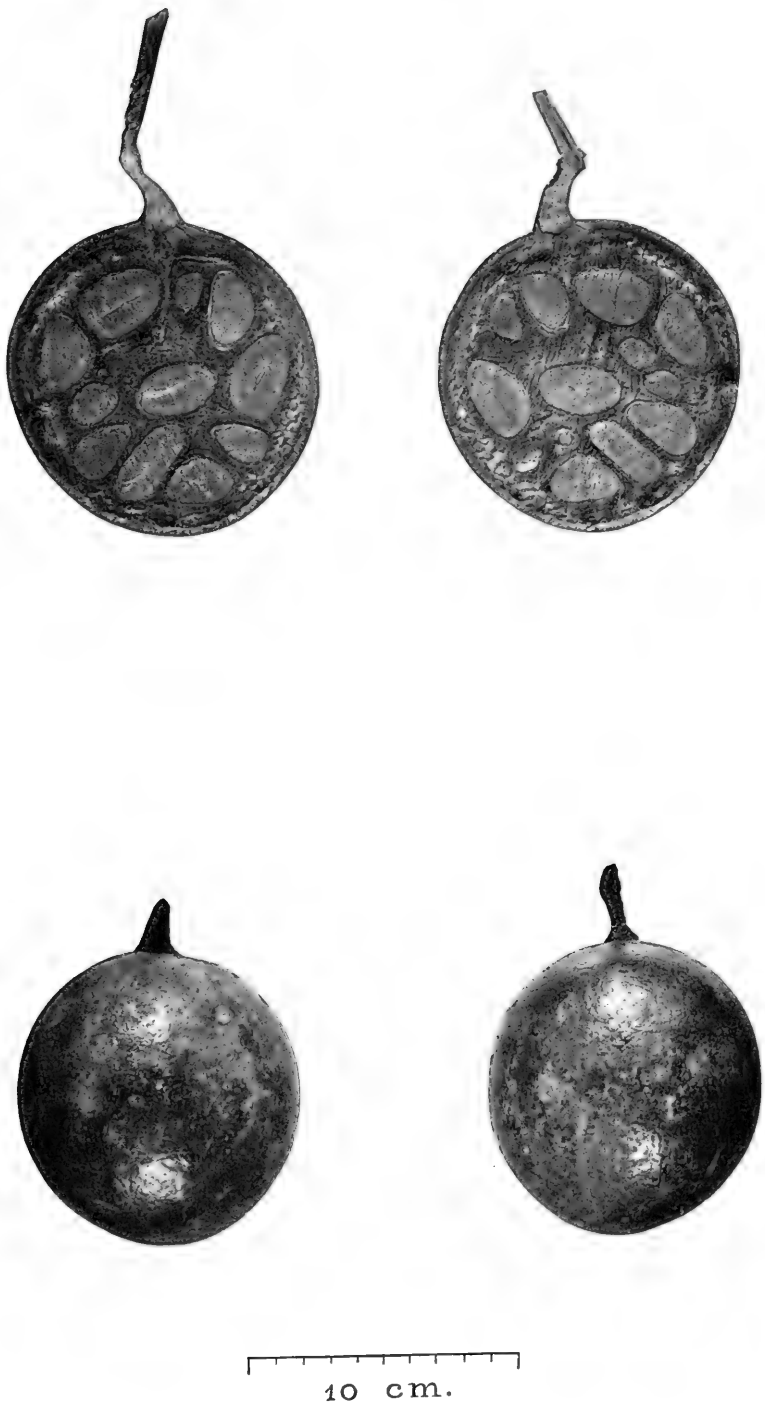

FIGURE 1. FRUIT OF STRYCHNOS IGNATII (ST. IGNATIUS BEAN).

Mexican Pharmacopoeias. The plant is aromatic and is used as a condiment.

Genus **ORTHOSIPHON**

ORTHOSIPHON ARISTATUS (Blume) Miq.

The leaves are official in the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeia. They are said to be a powerful diuretic.

Orthosiphon stamineus is a tall herb. The leaves are opposite, pointed at the tip, widest near the base, and have toothed margins.

This species has been reported from Luzon.

Family SOLANACEAE

Genus **CAPSICUM**

CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS L. SÍLI or CHILE PEPPER.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

This species, frequently known as *Capsicum minimum,* is a source of Cayenne pepper, which is official in the British, Japanese, Mexican, and American Pharmacopoeias. According to Greenish,* Cayenne pepper is used externally as a stimulant and counter-irritant, and internally to dispel flatulence and rouse the appetite.

Genus **DATURA**

DATURA FASTUOSA L. var. **ALBA** Nees. (Fig. 2). TALONG-PÚNAI

Local names: *Kamkammaúlau* (Union); *katsúbong* (Capiz); *talampúnai* (Manila, Rizal); *talong-púnai* (Bikol, Tagalog).

The leaves are official in the French, Japanese, and Netherlandish Pharmacopoeias and the seeds in the British Pharmacopoeia. The alkaloid content has been investigated by Brill.†

Datura fastuosa var. *alba* is a coarse, erect, branched, smooth or slightly hairy herb or tree-like shrub 0.5 to 2 meters in height. The leaves are 9 to 18 centimeters long, the apex pointed, the base inequilateral, the margins irregularly and shallowly lobed. The flowers are very large, axillary, and solitary. The calyx is green and about 6 centimeters long. The corolla is white, about 15 centimeters long, and 8 centimeters in diameter. The fruit is rounded, green, about 3.5 centimeters in diameter, covered with short, stout spines, and contains many seeds.

---

* Greenish, H. G., A text book of materia medica, page 149.

† Brill, H. C., Datura alba. Philippine Journal of Science, Section A, Volume 11 (1916), page 257.

FIGURE 2. DATURA FASTUOSA VAR. ALBA (TALONG-PUNAI).

This species is common and widely distributed in the neighborhood of towns in the Philippines.

Genus **SOLANUM**

SOLANUM NIGRUM L. KÓNTI OR BLACK NIGHTSHADE.

Local names: *Amti* (Bontoc); *bulagtáb* (Bisaya); *kaláñga* (Misamis); *kamakamatisan* (Tagalog); *kónti* (Tagalog); *lubi-lúbi* (Tagalog, Bikol, Bisaya); *malasíle* (Samar); *naténg* (Batanes Islands, Benguet); *ónti* (Laguna).

The leaves are official in the French, Mexican, and Spanish Pharmacopoeias.

Solanum nigrum is an erect, branched, smooth or nearly smooth herb 1 meter or less in height. The stems are green and somewhat three-angled. The leaves are 5 to 8 centimeters long, pointed at both ends, the margins subentire or undulately toothed or lobed. The corolla is white and about 8 millimeters in diameter. The fruit is a dark purple or black, smooth, rounded berry about 5 millimeters in diameter.

This species is widely distributed in waste places from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Family BIGNONIACEAE

Genus **SESAMUM**

SESAMUM ORIENTALE L. (*S. indicum DC.*) LINGÁ OR SESAME.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oil is official in many pharmacopoeias.

Family PLANTAGINACEAE

Genus **PLANTAGO**

PLANTAGO MAJOR L. PLANTAIN.

Local names: *Lantíng* (Bontoc, Manila); *llantén* (Spanish); *plantain* (English).

The leaves are official in the Mexican and Spanish Pharmacopoeias. They appear to be of little value.

Plantago major is a perennial herb the leaves of which occur in a rosette near the ground. They are 5 to 10 centimeters long, about five-nerved, with a petiole often as long as the leaf-blade. The spikes are 6 to 12 centimeters long, erect, slender, and have crowded flowers. The capsules are ovoid and about 3 millimeters long.

This species was introduced by the Spaniards and is now naturalized in some localities in Luzon.

Family COMPOSITAE

Genus ARTEMISIA

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS L. DAMÓNG-MARÍA or MUGWORT.

Local names: *Artamísa* (Bisaya); *damóng-maría* (Manila); *kamaría* (Tagalog); *gilbas* (Negros Oriental); *herbraka* (Bontoc).

The upper portion of the plant is official in the French and Swiss Pharmacopoeias.

Artemisia vulgaris is an erect, hairy, rank-smelling, often half-woody herb 50 to 80 centimeters in height. The leaves are pinnately lobed, 5 to 14 centimeters long, gray beneath, and nearly smooth above. The flowering heads are numerous, ovoid, 3 to 4 millimeters long, and occur in large numbers on branched inflorescences.

This species was introduced from Europe into the Philippines. It is widely distributed in cultivation and is thoroughly naturalized in some regions.

Genus BIDENS

BIDENS PILOSA L. PURÍKET.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves are official in the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeia.

Genus BLUMEA

BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA (L.) DC. SAMBÓNG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The leaves are official in the Netherlandish Pharmacopoeia.

POISONOUS PHILIPPINE PLANTS

By William H. Brown

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A large number of wild Philippine plants have been used for poisoning fish, others yield arrow poisons, and still others are used for poisoning dogs. The use of fish poisons is prohibited by law, so that these plants are of more scientific than practical interest. The use of arrow poisons is confined to a very few people belonging to wild tribes, and is also of little practical importance. For these reasons, local names and descriptions have not been given for these plants. The following account is little more than a list of poisonous plants known to have been used in the Philippines.

Family MENISPERMACEAE

Genus ANAMIRTA

ANAMIRTA COCCULUS (L.) W. & A.

The powdered fruits of this species are put in water to kill fish. In preparing the poison, the fruit is heated until dry and then crushed and powdered. The fruits are poisonous not only to fish, but also to other animals.

Family CONNARACEAE

Genus ROUREA

ROUREA ERECTA (Blanco) Merr.

The wood of *Rourea erecta* is poisonous. It is pounded, boiled, and mixed with the food of dogs in order to kill them.

ROUREA VOLUBILIS (Blanco) Merr.

The fruits of this vine are used for poisoning dogs.

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Genus DERRIS

DERRIS ELLIPTICA (Roxb.) Benth.

The roots of this species are used to poison fish. Cattle have died from eating this plant.

DERRIS PHILIPPINENSIS Merr.

The roots of this plant are used as a fish poison. Cattle have died from eating this plant.

Family EUPHORBIACEAE

Genus ALCHORNEA

ALCHORNEA SICCA (Blanco) Merr.

The leaves and fruits are used for poisoning fish.

Genus CROTON

CROTON TIGLIUM L.

The crushed leaves are used for poisoning fish.

Genus FLUGEA

FLUGGEA VIROSA (Roxb.) Baill.

The bark is used to poison fish.

Genus HOMALANTHUS

HOMALANTHUS FASTUOSUS (Linden) F.-Vill.

The leaves are used for poisoning fish.

Genus JATROPHA

JATROPHA MULTIFIDA L.

This plant is used as a fish poison.

Family BUXACEAE

Genus BUXUS

BUXUS ROLFEI Vid.

The fruits of this species are dried and finely cut, and then scattered on water as a fish poison.

Family SAPINDACEAE

Genus HARPULLIA

HARPULLIA ARBOREA (Blanco) Radlk.

The bark of this species is chopped fine and put in fresh-water streams to kill fish.

Family STERCULIACEAE

Genus KLEINHOVIA

KLEINHOVIA HOSPITA L.

In Marinduque the bark and leaves are used to poison eels.

Family THEACEAE

Genus TERNSTROEMIA

TERNSTROEMIA TOQUIAN (Blanco) F.-Vill.

The fruit and bark of this species are used for poisoning fish.

Family LECYTHIDACEAE

Genus BARRINGTONIA

BARRINGTONIA ASIATICA (L.) Kurz.

The bark and fruits of this tree are used as a fish poison.

BARRINGTONIA ACUTANGULA (L.) Gaertn.

The bark of this tree is used as a fish poison.

BARRINGTONIA RACEMOSA (L.) Blume.

The bark of this species is put in streams to poison fish. The fruits are used to poison wild pigs.

Family ARALIACEAE

Genus SCHEFFLERA

SCHEFFLERA BLANCOI Merr.

This species is used for poisoning fish.

Family MYRSINACEAE

Genus MAESA

MAESA CUMINGII Mez.

The bark of this species is used for poisoning fish.

MAESA DENTICULATA Mez.

The whole plant is used to stupefy fish, which are afterward collected from the surface of the water.

MAESA LAXA Mez.

The fruit of this species is used to poison fish.

Family APOCYNACEAE

Genus KICKXIA

KICKXIA BLANCOI Rolfe.

The bark and leaves of this species are used for killing fish.

Genus STROPHANTHUS

STROPHANTHUS CUMINGII A. DC.

The bark is employed as an effective arrow poison.

Genus VOACANGA

VOACANGA GLOBOSA (Blanco) Merr.

The pounded fruits are used to stupefy eels.

Family VERBENACEAE

Genus CALLICARPA

CALLICARPA FORMOSANA Rolfe.

The leaves of this plant are pounded and then used as a fish

poison. They are also sometimes eaten by cattle with fatal results.

CALLICARPA CANA L.

The leaves of this species are pounded and then used as a fish poison.

CALLICARPA ERIOCLONA Sch.

The leaves of this plant are used as a fish poison.

Family COMPOSITAE

Genus **BLUMEA**

BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA (L.) DC.

The leaves of this plant are used with other plants for poisoning fish. Their efficacy is questionable.

MISCELLANEOUS USEFUL WILD PHILIPPINE PLANTS

By William H. Brown

MISCELLANEOUS USEFUL WILD PHILIPPINE PLANTS

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FIG. 1. STAND OF IPIL-IPIL SURROUNDED BY KOGON.

FIG. 2. INTERIOR OF 2-YEAR-OLD IPIL-IPIL STAND.

MISCELLANEOUS USEFUL WILD PHILIPPINE PLANTS

By William H. Brown

In preparing this bulletin, most of the useful forest plants are included in special sections. There are, however, a few which do not fit into any of the preceding sections, and which are brought together here for the sake of completeness.

FIREWOOD

A large number of miscellaneous trees in the Philippines are used as firewood. The most important species are found in the mangrove swamps, and have been treated in a separate section. There is one dry-land species, *Leucaena glauca* (ipil-ípil), which deserves special mention. This species has been the subject of a special bulletin by Matthews, from which the following information is taken.

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Genus **LEUCAENA**

LEUCAENA GLAUCA (L.) Benth. (Figs. 1–6). IPIL-ÍPIL.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

Ipil-ipil never attains a large size, and a tree 25 centimeters in diameter and 10 meters tall would be exceptionally large. Even in stands which have not been cut for a long period, the average diameter of the trees would be about 10 centimeters, the stand as a whole not exceeding 10 meters in height. This species produces seeds in great abundance, the seeds germinate quickly, and even under adverse conditions the seedlings grow rapidly. The result is that the trees are usually found in dense stands which often contain no other species. The long slender poles are especially suited for the firewood needs of the Philippines.

Ipil-ipil is particularly valuable for planting in kogon areas as it can compete with the grass and, if not disturbed by fires, drive it out. About 25 liters of seed, if broadcasted, will plant a hectare. This should be done at the beginning of the rainy

season, and the grass should be burnt at the last possible moment before the rains begin. As the tree begins to shed seeds at the end of the first year, any vacant places will be filled; and by the end of the third year, ipil-ipil should fairly dominate the area and be well started toward the production of the first crop of firewood. Much quicker and better results would be obtained if the area were plowed once, just after the grass is burned. This would prevent the quick return of the grass and do away with the competition between the small trees and the fast-growing kogon, which often sets the crop back a year or more. Plowing would also give a much better seed bed and would result in a greater number of young plants at the start.

If the seeds cannot be had in sufficient quantities for broadcasting, they can be sown in seed spots, drills, or with a corn planter. If any of these methods are adopted, 5 to 10 liters of seeds will plant a hectare.

If ipil-ipil is planted in a grass area it should be protected from fires, as the burning of the surrounding grass would destroy the crop at any time up to the end of the third year, at which time the stands should be dense enough to prevent the entrance of fires.

The management of a closed stand of ipil-ipil is very simple. It would probably be most profitable to cut the stand every three years, when the trees should average 10 centimeters in diameter and 5 to 6 meters in height. The yield should average from 120 to 130 stacked cubic meters per hectare, which is equivalent to 13 or 14 cords per acre. The only rule necessary for the successful management of a stand would be to cut the stems at the lowest practicable height, preferably 10 centimeters or less, and to make the cuts as clean and smooth as possible so as not to damage the bark. It would appear that the cutting may extend over as large an area as is desired, as sprouts are developed at once and grow rapidly enough to preclude the entrance of undesirable species. Fires can be avoided by harvesting the stand during the rainy season.

In 1914, Matthews estimated that after allowing for compound interest at 5 per cent, a three years' rotation should give 39 per cent interest on the investment. With the present price of firewood, the rate should be greater.

Leucaena glauca has not only been grown successfully as a firewood crop, but has been of great advantage to the Bureau of Forestry in its reforestation projects as a nurse crop for forest trees.

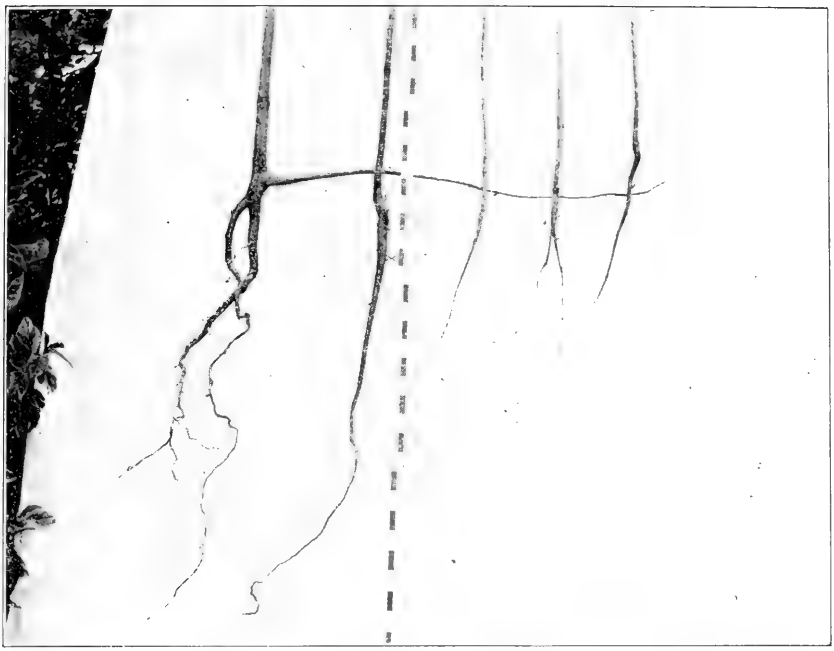

FIGURE 3. ROOT SYSTEM OF IPIL-IPIL SHOWING TENDENCY TO DEVELOP LONG TAPROOTS.

FIGURE 4. IPIL-IPIL SPROUTS, 1 YEAR OLD.

INK

Family EUPHORBIACEAE

Genus **PHYLLANTHUS**

PHYLLANTHUS RETICULATUS Poir. MATÁNG BUYÚD.

Local names: *Bagbagutot* (Camiguin Island, Union); *bubabot* (Abra); *matáng-buyúd* (Camarines); *pagbaotot* (Ilocos Norte); *tinatináan* (Manila); *tologtólog* (Laguna, Negros).

Ink is prepared from the ripe fruits of this species.

Phyllanthus reticulatus is a shrub 1.5 to 5 meters in height. The leaves are alternate and occur on the stems in two rows. They are 1.5 to 4 centimeters long, rather pale beneath, and have short petioles. The flowers grow singly or in clusters of a few in the axils of the leaves. They are green, tinged with purple, and 2 to 3 millimeters in length. The fruit is rounded and somewhat flattened, soft, fleshy, smooth, 5 to 12 millimeters in diameter, and is black when mature.

Phyllanthus reticulatus is very common and widely distributed in open places and thickets from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

LYE

Family ACANTHACEAE

Genus **ACANTHUS**

ACANTHUS ILICIFOLIUS L. DILIUÁRIU.

A description of this plant and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

According to Tavera this plant is used in the soap-making industry, lye being prepared from the ash.

PAPER SUBSTITUTES

Family ARACEAE

Genus **HOMALOMENA**

HOMALOMENA PHILIPPINENSIS Engl. TAHÍG.

Local names: *Alupayi* (Polillo); *salet* (Pangasinan); *salet ñga nalabaga* (La Union); *tahíg* (Camarines).

The large leaves of this species are used extensively in Camarines for wrapping articles of food.

Homalomena philippinensis is an herb reaching a height of about 1 meter. The leaves grow in a cluster from the ground and are large and somewhat heart-shaped. The "flowers" are green or whitish and about 6 centimeters in length.

FIGURE 5. STRIP 10 BY 50 METERS IN INTERIOR OF 1-YEAR-OLD SPROUT STAND OF IPIL-IPIL FROM WHICH 4.4 CUBIC METERS (1.2 CORDS) OF FIREWOOD WAS CUT.

FIGURE 6. TWO-YEAR-OLD STAND OF IPIL-IPIL. YIELD: 125 CUBIC METERS OF FIREWOOD PER HECTARE (13-½ CORDS PER ACRE).

This species is distributed from Luzon to Mindanao and Palawan.

Family MUSACEAE

Genus MUSA

MUSA spp. WILD BANANA.

The leaves of a number of wild bananas are used extensively for polishing floors, for lining pots in which rice is cooked, for lining baskets and similar articles in which food is stored, and for wrapping various articles sold in markets and shops.

SPHAGNUM

Family SPHAGNACEAE

Genus SPHAGNUM

This moss, which is extensively used in other countries for surgical dressings and for packing living plants, fish, eggs, etc., is of very little commercial importance in the Philippines. It occurs only at high altitudes, at and above elevations of 2,000 meters, and generally in inaccessible regions.

The supply of this moss in the Philippines is limited, and it would probably be cheaper to import the small quantity used than to attempt to collect it locally.

TANNINS

The most important commercial sources of tannin in the Philippines are the mangrove swamps, which have been treated in a separate section. The species which is locally used in greatest quantities is *Pithecolobium dulce* (kamachile). According to Gana, the mangrove swamps and *Pithecolobium dulce* yield the only barks used by Philippine tanners. Gana investigated a number of species and found a few which have commercial possibilities. These are mentioned in the following discussion.

Family PINACEAE

Genus PINUS

PINUS INSULARIS Endl. SÁLENG or BENGUET PINE.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

Gana * examined the bark of this species as a tanning material and reported that it contained a very low percentage of

* Gana, V. Q., Some Philippine tanbarks. Philippine Journal of Science, Section A, Volume 11 (1916), page 262.

tannin, 3.8. It gave a satisfactory leather of reddish tan with firm texture and good grain, but the process of tanning was slow. Gana believed that owing to the good quality of the leather produced and the availability of pine trees, the utilization of this bark as a tanning material was commercially important.

Family CUNONIACEAE

Genus WEINMANNIA

WEINMANNIA LUZONIENSIS Vidal.

It has been found by the St. Louis College at Baguio that this species furnishes good tanbark.

Weinmannia luzoniensis is a tree reaching a height of 20 meters and a diameter of 50 centimeters. The leaves are opposite, and compound with three to seven leaflets, which are leathery, pointed at both ends, 4 to 10 centimeters in length, and with toothed margins. The flowers are fairly small, white or pinkish, and borne on racemes.

This species is found in the mountains of Luzon and is apparently fairly common in some localities.

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Genus PITHECOLOBIUM

PITHECOLOBIUM DULCE (Roxb.) Benth. KAMACHÍLE.

A description and figure and the local names of this species are given in the section on food plants.

Gana,* who has made a study of Philippine tanneries, writes as follows concerning this species:

> Camanchile bark is used almost exclusively by Filipino tanners, who prefer it on account of the light-colored leather it produces. Because of this demand the price of air-dried camanchile bark has risen as high as 10 pesos per 100 kilograms. The tree is widely scattered throughout the Islands, although nowhere systematically or extensively grown. The present annual consumption of bark amounts to about 1,500 tons. Exhaustion of the supply is threatened, as the trees are commonly killed by too extensive stripping of the bark. The bark is brownish gray and rough outside and reddish brown inside. It produces dull but light-colored leather, which reddens on exposure to light. An infusion of it contains a tannin of the catechol class, which gives a green-black precipitate with iron salts, a light brown precipitate with bromine water, and crimson line when in contact with one drop of concentrated sulphuric acid. Upon analysis a representative sample of the bark gave the following results,

* Gana, V. Q., The leather industry of the Philippine Islands. Philippine Journal of Science, Section A, Volume 10 (1915), page 353.

calculated on water-free material: Total extract, 34.77 per cent; non-tannin, 9.41 per cent; tannin, 25.36 per cent.

Camanchile bark infusion soon ferments and decomposes in this climate, resulting in the destruction of tannins, the development of a disagreeable odor, and a thickening of the liquid due to a viscous gelatinous formation which accumulates and grows on the surface. A few experiments with phenol as a preservative showed that a concentration of 0.01 per cent does not check the fermentation appreciably, as in a control infusion the tannins were destroyed, the color became a deep wine red—at least three times as intense as the original red orange—a somewhat penetrating smell was given off, and a gelatinous formation and a slimy sediment developed, which made the infusion viscous. After four months the loss of tannin amounted to 15 per cent of the total tannin content. An infusion containing 0.1 per cent phenol at the end of the same period showed a practically unaltered tannin content and an acidity equal to 0.0714 gram acetic acid per 100 cubic centimeters. A little fermentation which soon ceased had produced some slimy sedimentation, but had not altered the appearance or odor of the clear supernatant infusion.

Camanchile bark contains irritating principles, which are believed by laborers in the tanneries to indicate roughly the stength of infusions. Infection of the eyes, producing weakening of the sight, and irritation and swelling of the lids are attributed to them.

Family BURSERACEAE

Genus CANARIUM

CANARIUM LUZONICUM (Bl.) A. Gray. PÍLI.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

According to Gana * the bark of this species contains 7.8 per cent of tannin and gives a satisfactory leather, which is yellowish tan, with firm texture and good grain. The tanning process is slow. On account of the value of the nuts and resin produced by this species, Gana did not believe that the bark would be available on a commercial scale.

Family GUTTIFERAE

Genus CALOPHYLLUM

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM L. BITÁOG or PALOMARIA DE LA PLAYA.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

Gana * found that the bark of this species contained 11.9

* Gana, V. Q., Some Philippine tanbarks. Philippine Journal of Science, Section A, Volume 11 (1916), page 262.

per cent of tannin and that it gave a satisfactory leather similar to pine-tanned leather in color, texture and grain.

This species is fairly abundant. The trees are, however, widely scattered, and the collection of bark from those felled for lumber would be difficult and expensive.

Family MYRSINACEAE

Genus ARDISIA

ARDISIA SERRATA (Cav.) Pers.

Local names: *Dapui* (Nueva Vizcaya); *labat, rukrukso* (Cagayan); *malaputat, panabon* (Pampanga).

It has been found by the St. Louis College at Baguio that this species furnishes good tanbark.

Ardisia serrata is a tree reaching a height of about 10 meters and a diameter of about 20 centimeters or more. The leaves are opposite, smooth, 10 to 22 centimeters long, 4 to 8 centimeters wide, pointed at both ends, and with rather small, pointed teeth along the margins. The flowers are fairly small, pinkish, and borne in considerable numbers on compound inflorescences. The fruits are round, about a centimeter in diameter, and contain a single round seed. When young the fruits are green, but as they ripen they turn red and finally black.

This species is distributed from northern Luzon to Mindanao and is apparently very common.

Family SAXIFRAGACEAE

Genus ASTILBE

ASTILBE PHILIPPINENSIS Henry. KAUAN.

Local names: *Kauan* (Benguet); *tugtugi* (Bontoc).

This species is used by the Igorots for smoking. They sometimes mix with it a little tobacco.

Astilbe philippinensis is a hairy herb, 1 to 2 meters in height. The leaves are compound, with leaflets which are pointed at the tip, usually oblique at the base, and prominently toothed. The flowers are small and white, but are borne on large, conspicuous inflorescences.

This species has been reported only from the Mountain Province.

Family SOLANACEAE

Genus SOLANUM

SOLANUM INAEQUILATERALE Merr.

Local names: *Tabaco-tabaco* (Lanao); *talantalogan* (Bukidnon).

The leaves of this shrub are used by the Moro-Subanuns for smoking.

Solanum inaequilaterale is a thorny shrub about 2 meters in height. The leaves are large and hairy, the margins toothed with large lobes. The fruits are borne in clusters and are bright scarlet.

TREE-FERN TRUNKS

Family CYATHEACEAE

Genus CYATHEA

CYATHEA spp.

Local names: *Atibangdál, marapáko* (Benguet); *manapo* (Benguet); *palañgó* (Camarines); *punit* (Samar).

The tree ferns are always ornamental; but, on account of climatic conditions, cannot be successfully planted in cities and towns at low altitudes.

The trunks of these ferns are very hard and durable, and for this reason are sometimes used for house posts. Owing to the peculiar arrangement of the very large vascular bundles, their durable qualities, and their hardness, which allows a rather high polish, sections of the trunk are often prepared for vases or other objects of utility such as pencil holders and even umbrella holders. The stems may be split, and the harder part used for inlaying or for making small ornamental boxes, frames, etc. In general, however, tree ferns occupy a distinctly inferior place in the list of Philippine economic plants.

The tree ferns are abundant in many parts of the Philippines, although they are rarely found at low altitudes except in regions where there is abundant rainfall.

PHILIPPINE EDIBLE FUNGI

By Otto A. Reinking

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PHILIPPINE EDIBLE FUNGI

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PHILIPPINE EDIBLE FUNGI

By Otto A. Reinking *

Mushrooms and other edible fungi are an important forest by-product of the Philippine Islands. The culture of these useful fungi is not extensively practiced, but vast numbers are collected locally as they grow in the wild state. Instead of practicing definite cultural methods, as is done in Japan and China, the people of the Philippines depend upon imports to supply the general commercial demand. According to the Insular Collector of Customs, dried mushrooms in bulk were imported at the port of Manila during the year 1918 as follows: From China, ₱11,981, and from Japan ₱9,097. Canned mushrooms are also consumed in large quantities. The entire supply for home consumption could be easily produced in this country, by special methods, where conditions for growth and development are ideal.

The first grade of the *Auricularia* type of fungi sells on the Manila market for ₱3 a kilo, and the second grade for ₱1.80 a kilo. The price of the Japanese and Chinese form of *Cortinellus* varies from ₱2 to ₱4.40 a kilo according to the season. At these prices the latter fungi cost in a dried state, about two centavos each. Local Chinese merchants will pay ₱1.60 a kilo for a good grade of the *Auricularia* type of fungi grown in the Islands. With such prices the mushroom and edible fungus industry could be easily established to supply the local demand with home grown products.

Edible fungi grow wild abundantly in the forests on decaying wood. They are found also in small clearings and on lawns, where they derive their food from organic matter in the ground. One excellent form develops from abandoned termite nests. The common cultivated type, *Volvaria esculenta* Bres. is grown on piles of abaca, banana, or rice straw refuse which has been prepared in a shady and damp place such as in abaca and banana plantations or in old overgrown wood-lots. In China and Japan a more extensive system of culture is practiced. Shipments from China consist primarily of the dried *Auricularia* type. This fungus grows on decaying wood, everywhere in the Philippines. In the Tagalog regions it is known as tain͡gang-dagá,

* Professor of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Los Baños.

meaning rat's ears, due to the general resemblance of the mushroom to the rat's ear. It is reddish brown to black, homogeneous, gelatinous, collapsing when dry and reviving when moistened (Figs. 1 and 2). The form generally shipped in the dry state from Japan is the *Cortinellus* type (Fig. 3). Similar fungi, just as good in flavor, can be produced in the Philippines.

Commercial attaché Julean Arnold,* of Pekin, writes as follows in regard to mushrooms as an article of commerce in China.

The Chinese use many varieties of fungi in their dietary. Dried mushrooms are popular with Chinese everywhere. They are gradually assuming a position of importance in the export trade. In 1917, China exported 200 tons; it is likely that this amount includes fungi other than mushrooms, as the customs authorities probably do not distinguish. Foochow is the center of this trade. It exported to other ports in China and to foreign countries a total of 300,000 pounds of dried edible fungi. They are grown in the mountainous ditrict in the interior of Fukien, on hardwood logs felled for the purpose. Incisions are made in the logs, liquid manure is poured over the incisions, straw is covered over them, and when this is well rotted the fungi spring forth.

In Japan even more scientific methods of culture are practiced. Mimura,† forest expert of Japan, comments on mushrooms culture in, Notes on "Shiitake," (*Cortinellus Shiitake* Schröt.)

The Shiitake mushroom which is an important forest by product to this country, is produced to the extent of 2,000,000 kilograms a year, of which annually over 700,000 kilos valued at $500,000 are exported. The study of this important product in the forest industry should not be disregarded.

I. SHIITAKE CULTURE AS HITHERTO KNOWN.

The Shiitake is known to have been used as a nutritious article of food for over 1,000 years. The people in ancient times seem to have learned how to grow Shiitake having noticed its occasional appearance on fallen trunks and rotten woods after fall of rain. They, then, began to fell trees in autumn, on which the mushroom grows better than the trees felled in other seasons and lately they learned to grow the mushrooms by the so-called "soak and strike" methods. The Shiitake is a saprophyte and the wood on which it is to be grown should become thoroughly seasoned. The Shiitake can grow on almost any broad-leaved tree trunk, but it is mostly grown on the wood of oak or birch. In the case of deciduous trees, they should be felled early in the fall, evergreen oaks

* Arnold, Julean. Mushrooms as an article of commerce. Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 299, pages 1117–1118, December., 1918. Washington, D. C.

† Mimura, Shozaburo. Notes on "Shiitake" (*Cortinellus Shiitake* Schröt.) culture. Extracts from the Bulletin of the Forest Experiment Station, Meguro, Tokyo, Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Tokyo, Japan, pages 109–114. 1915.

FIGURE 1. AURICULARIA POLYTRICHA (TAINGANG-DAGA) FRESH SPECIMEN. NATURAL SIZE.

FIGURE 2. AURICULARIA POLYTRICHA (TAINGANG-DAGA) THE SAME SPECIMEN AS FIG. 1, BUT DRY AND HARD. NATURAL SIZE.

should be felled in the mid-winter, and both cut into sticks 2 meters long. The bark should be cut to accelerate incisions as the "arrangement of leaf." The well-seasoned wood so prepared is then piled up in shady places and covered them with leaves and branches of the tree so as to ensure successful development of spores. In the old method the people attached much importance to the time of felling trees and the place in which the billets are piled. The cause of the parasitic fungus, however, remained little known among the country people and consequently no artificial inoculation was ever tried prior to 1903, when the author undertook for the first time close study of the nature of the mushrooms as well as of its spores and mycelium. The result is the inoculation of spores and mycelium on seasoned wood was successful. The particulars of the work so effected have appeared in the "Journal of the Forestry Society of Japan" of April, 1904.

IV. ECONOMICAL METHOD OF SHIITAKE CULTURE.

We have so far described the nature of spore and mycelium of the Shiitake mushroom and can immediately proceed to set forth a rational mode of culture. Such the method would not pay if tried as a secondary industry in the country and we shall here below give the details of the method found practicable in our own experiment.

(*a*) INOCULATION WITH BILLETS ON WHICH MUSHROOMS HAD GROWN.

The starch within the leaves of a tree generally moves toward the roots at the end of autumn, hence, trees felled in the autumn are naturally richer in starch. Further, the billets obtained from trees felled between the fall and the time of budding in spring firmly kept their bark. Billets, rich in starch and with a good bark covering are the most favorable for culture of mushroom. Therefore deciduous trees to be used in the culture should be felled before the fall of the leaves in localities, where there is no deep snow while in regions where snow falls heavily, trees should be felled early before spring buds set in. The felled trees should be cut into appropriate lengths and well dried. The dried billets are then taken to a wet shady place, and among them the billets that already bore mushrooms are inserted. The spores from the mushrooms grown on the mother billets disseminate on the fresh billets and so ensure successful inoculation. The matured billets give ordinarily a harvest of mushrooms both in spring and autumn. Previous to the season, however, the billets should be kept in water for 24 hours and then struck heavy blows on both ends, the practice being termed "soak and strike." After this operation, mushrooms will appear only 1 week.

(*b*) DISSEMINATION OF THE SPORE.

Mushrooms grown in spring are generally collected when the fruitbody has fully developed. They are much used for home consumption and are termed "Spring mushrooms" ("Haruko"). The "Winter mushrooms" ("Toko") are collected in the late of autumn or early in winter before the cap (thallus) is fully developed. They are much sought for in the Chinese market. Both kinds of mushrooms should immediately after collection be dried either in the sunlight or by fire, any delay in this work spoiling the flavor of the product. During the drying, spores fall in quantities from the matured caps and they should of course be collected for use in dissemination. For this purpose, rotten wood is ground

FIGURE 3. CORTINELLUS SHIITAKE. DRIED MUSHROOMS FROM JAPAN. PURCHASED IN MANILA. NATURAL SIZE.

into a meal and strewn over the mats on which mushrooms are placed for drying. The same meal loaded with spores may be used many times for this end. The mixture thus obtained is kept and can be used in inoculation by mixing with water and sprinkling it upon fresh billets.

(*c*) PROPAGATION BY MEANS OF MYCELIUM.

It is impossible in practice to obtain mycelium as is done in culture. The most convenient method to obtain them is to remove the outer coating of old billets that have been used in mushroom growth. The rotten part of the wood in which mycelium is abundantly found is ground into a meal. This meal is mixed with water and be spread on fresh Konara billets. The work is best done in winter when strong mycelium able to resist the cold can be produced.

The mushroom can be propagated by inoculation, but the method is of so scientific that is could hardly be comprehended by country people who remained ignorant of the possibility.

After the results of study of spores and mycelium of the mushroom made by us became fully known, they gave a great impetus everywhere to the culture of Shiitake. An increase of over 20% in amount was obtained by the adoption of the methods. Not only this but in districts where Shiitake culture had hitherto failed, the success was obtained as elsewhere by the adoption of our new method. There is no doubt that the artificial inoculation of the mushroom as now carried on throughout country redounds to the credit of this discovery and adds to success of the forest industry.

V. CONCLUSION.

The spore of mushrooms loses its germinative power after a short interval, so it should be used immediately after collection and this is best done by inserting "mother billets" among the new billets to be used in culture.

The spore of the winter mushroom resists the cold well and therefore spores grown late in winter by the "soak and strike" method may be used in propagation to advantage.

Mycelium grown on mother billets is also available for propagation. To this end, old mother billets declining the growth of mushrooms should be made into meal, and this meal, mixed with water, should be spread on fresh billets. This is best done late in winter or early in spring.

As the mushroom can be propagated either by the spore or by mycelium, there is no place where the culture cannot be carried on, contrary to the belief generally held prior to our investigations.

With culture methods essentially like those practiced in China and Japan enough mushrooms could be produced not only for home consumption, but also for export trade.

In the discussion of the edible fungi of the Philippines particular stress is placed on those forms that can be used commercially. Since a large number of other delicious mushrooms are commonly found during the rainy season, the most important of these are also described. The paper takes up the fungi in their systematic arrangement and not according to their economic importance.

In the Tagalog provinces the general name for all edible mushrooms is *kabutí*. Specific names are applied to particular forms, often according to the place in which they are produced. *Kabuteng mamarang* is the meadow mushroom; *kabuteng ginikan* is the mushroom grown on the rice straw; *kabuteng saging* is the one growing on bananas; *kabuteng taiñgang dagá* is the common rat's ear fungus or the so-called Jew's ear in America. *Bukuí* and *kulat* are terms also applied to rather leathery fungi. In Pampanga the ordinary umbrella like mushroom is called *kuat* or *payung-payuñgan*, and the rat's ear type commonly known as *bukui* is frequently termed *balugbug daguis*. In Kalinga Province it is called *taliñga ti otot;* in Leyte, *ulaping;* in Negros and Iloilo, *ohóng;* in Camarines, *tobo;* in Zambales, *dakaakan;* in Cagayan and Isabela, *karulu.*—In Pangasinan and Iloko dialects the word *oóng* is used.

The following fungi are most generally eaten and many could be grown on a commercial scale.

Family AURICULARIACEAE

Genus AURICULARIA

Hymenium inferior, distantly and vaguely ribbed and plicate, swollen when moist, and rather tremelloid, collapsing when dry. Spores oblong, hyaline.*

The genus *Auricularia* is found generally throughout the Philippines as well as throughout the entire world. The fungi are commonly called taiñgang-dagá or rat's ear in the Tagalog dialect and Jew's ear in America. All forms are foliaceous, gelatinous plants when moist and leathery when dry. The spore bearing body, or hymenium, is normally on the lower side.

The *Auricularia* types may be purchased in the markets of almost every large town in the Philippines. Large shipments are imported each year from China. In many of the famous Chinese dishes the taiñgang-dagá is always present along with other vegetables and meat. It is shipped in the dry state, as one of the characters of the fungus is that it dries into a hard brittle form, but upon soaking, it again assumes its normal gelatinous character. These fungi are not very highly esteemed by Europeans, for when cooked they are tough and lack flavor.

While the fungi grow as luxuriantly in the Philippines as in any other part of the world, little commercial use is made of

* Descriptions of genera have been taken from Cooke, M. C. Handbook of Australian Fungi. 1892.

them. The people seem to prefer to purchase the forms shipped in from China. The fungus grows readily on any type of rotting branches. The writer has cultivated them, back of his laboratory near a creek, with comparative ease (Figs. 7 and 8). As will be seen from the following account, the various forms are not at all particular as to the species of wood upon which they will grow. In the culture work the primary point to be considered is that an abundance of moisture must always be present. A location in a dense jungle near a creek is ideal.

Except for slight variations, all edible forms are distantly and vaguely ribbed and plicate, swollen, and somewhat tremelloid when moist, with a violet brown color, and collapsing and becoming hard when dry. They may also be cup-shaped. The following species are edible.

AURICULARIA POLYTRICHA (Mont.) Sacc.

Auricularia polytricha is a tropical form of *Auricularia auricula-judae*. Frequently the *A. polytricha* assumes a large form, measuring from five to fifteen centimeters in diameter (Figs. 4, 5, 7, and 8). The usual forms measure five centimeters in diameter. They are rather thin, leathery, lobed plants with none, or a very short stalk. The designation of rat's ear or taiñgang-dagá is rather appropriate as the fungus assumes this general shape. *Auricularia polytricha* merges into the *Auricularia auricula-judae*. The former type is, however, usually thicker with longer hairs and frequently more purplish than the temperate zone form.

Auricularia polytricha develops in abundance and has been grown by the writer on the following woods:

Acacia farnesiana (Linn.) Willd., *Alangium longiflorum* Merr., *Aleurites moluccana* (Linn.) Willd., *Allaeanthus luzonicus* (Blanco) F.-Vill., *Allamanda cathartica* Linn., *Annona muricata* Linn., *Annona reticulata* Linn., *Annona squamosa* Linn., *Antidesma ghaesembilla* Gaertn., *Bambusa* spp., *Bauhinia malabarica* Roxb., *Bixa orellana* Linn., *Canarium villosum* (Miq.) F.-Vill., *Castilloa elastica* Cerv., *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (*Citrus decumana* Linn.), *Cleidion javanicum* Blume, *Clerodendron minahassae* Teysm. and Binn., *Coffea arabica* Linn., *Columbia serratifolia* Blanco., *Cordia myxa* Linn., *Diplodiscus paniculatus* Turcz., *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Ficus angustissima* Merr., *Ficus benjamina* Linn., *Fluggea virosa* (Roxb.) Baill., *Garcinia binucao* (Blanco) Choisy, *Gliricidia maculata* HBK., *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Steud., *Graptophyllum pictum* (Linn.) Griff., *Hevea brasiliensis* (HBK.) Muell.-Arg., *Koordersiodendron pinnatum*

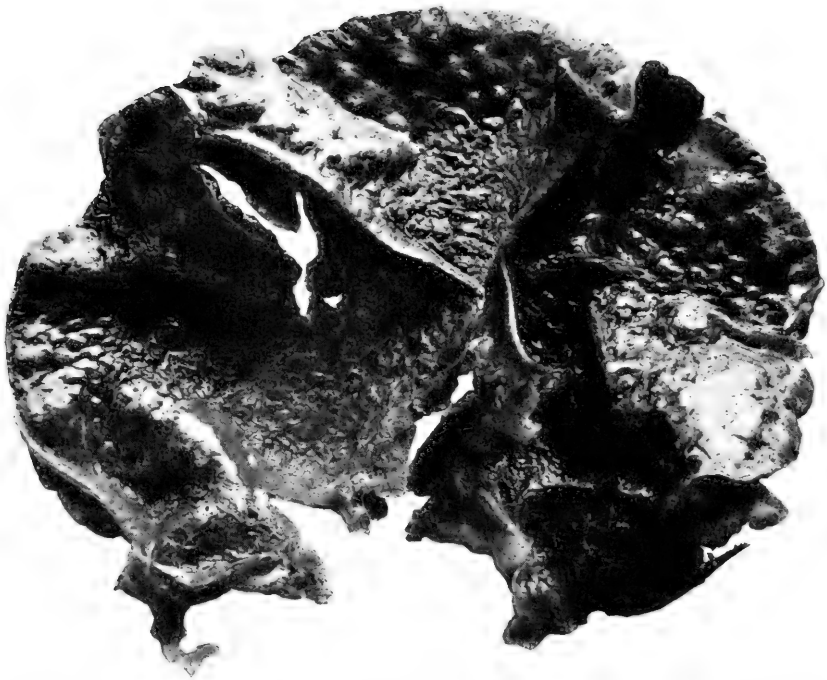

FIGURE 5. AURICULARIA POLYTRICHA. (TAINGANG-DAGA). LOWER SURFACE OF A LARGE SPECIMEN. NATURAL SIZE.

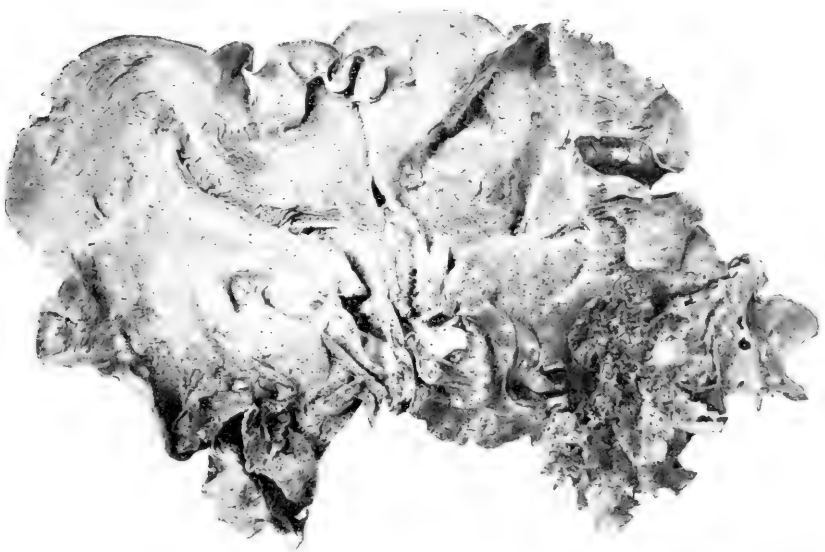

FIGURE 4. AURICULARIA POLYTRICHA. (TAINGANG-DAGA.) UPPER SURFACE OF A LARGE SPECIMEN. NATURAL SIZE.

(Blanco) Merr., *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (Linn.) Pers., *Leucaena glauca* Benth., *Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C. B. Rob., *Mangifera indica* Linn., *Manihot utilissima* Pohl., *Parkia javanica* (Lam.) Merr. (*Parkia timoriensis* (DC.) Merr.), *Solanum grandiflorum* Ruiz et Pav., *Streblus asper* Lour., *Sumbavia rottlerroides* Baill., *Tamarindus indica* Linn., *Tecoma stans* (Linn.) Juss., *Tectona grandis* Linn. f., and *Theobroma cacao* Linn.

AURICULARIA AURICULA-JUDAE (Linn.) Schroet.

Auricularia auricula-judae is also found on dead branches. From a standpoint of edibility, to the ordinary layman, there is no difference from the other of *Auricularia*. The *A. auricula-judae* type is present in greater abundance in the temperate regions. It usually does not attain the size of the tropical form and is lighter in color, being light brown to gray. The shipments of fungi from China are primarily composed of *Auricularia auricula-judae*. When dry they are hard and brittle (Fig. 6), but upon being moistened they become soft and rather gelatinous. The quality is approximately the same as *A. polytricha*. *A. auricula-judae* has been successfully grown by the writer on the following woods:

Alstonia scholaris (Linn.) R. B., *Annona muricata* Linn., *Annona reticulata* Linn., *Artocarpus* sp., *Bixa orellana* Linn., *Caesalpinia sappan* Linn., *Capparis* sp., *Clerodendron minahassae* Teysm. et Binn., *Diplodiscus paniculatus* Turcz., *Evodia* sp., *Ficus* spp., *Fureraea gigantea* Vent., *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Steud., *Hibiscus* sp., *Jatropha curcas* Linn., *Lansium domesticum* Correa, *Leucaena glauca* Benth., *Mangifera indica* Linn., *Manihot utilissima* Pohl, *Melia azedarach* Linn., *Parameria* sp., *Pterocarpus indicus* Willd., *Streblus asper* Lour., *Strychnos nux-vomica* Linn., *Tabernaemontana pandacaqui* Poir., and *Triumfetta bartramia* Linn.

AURICULARIA CORNEA Ehrenb.

According to C. G. Lloyd, *Auricularia cornea* is not distinct from *Auricularia auricula-judae*, but is a younger stage, smaller, and paler colored. This fungus is quite common in the Islands and from field observations it appears to be the same, only an immature form of either *Auricularia auricula-judae* or more probably *Auricularia polytricha*. The writer has grown it successfully on the following woods which were placed in a damp location near the river in the rear of his laboratory:

Aglaia sp., *Alangium chinense* (Lour.) Rehd. (*Alangium begoniifolium* Baill.), *Albizzia acle* (Blanco) Merr., *Aleurites*

FIGURE 6. AURICULARIA AURICULA-JUDAE (TAINGANG-DAGA) DRIED SPECIMENS FROM CHINA. NATURAL SIZE.

moluccana (Linn.) Willd., *Allaeanthus luzonicus* (Blanco) F.-Vill., *Annona muricata* Linn., *Annona reticulata* Linn., *Clerodendron minahassae* Teysm. et Binn., *Eriobortrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., *Erythrina fusca* Lour., *Ficus hauili* Blanco, *Jatropha curcas* Linn., *Mallotus moluccanus* Muell.-Arg., *Melochia arborea* Blanco, *Mussaenda philippica* Rich., *Psidium guajava* Linn., *Pterocarpus echinatus* Pers., *Pterocarpus indicus* Willd., *Sapindus saponaria* Blanco, *Solanum verbascifolium* Linn., *Streblus asper* Lour., *Tecoma stans* (Linn.) Juss., *Theobroma cacao* Linn., *Trema amboinensis* (Willd.) Blume, *Urena lobata* Linn., *Vitex negundo* Linn., and *Voacanga globosa* (Blanco) Merr.

AURICULARIA TENUIS Lév.

Auricularia tenuis is rather common and can be used directly with the other forms. It is thinner, not so cup-shaped, smoother, and lighter in color than the common *Auricularia polytricha*. As to quality it compares favorably with the rest.

The writer has grown this species successfully on the following woods:

Bambusa spp., *Columbia serratifolia* Blanco., *Cratoxylon* sp., *Diospyros* sp., *Diplodiscus paniculatus* Turcz., *Euphorbia hypericifolia* Linn., *Ficus* spp., *Leucaena glauca* Benth., Meliaceae Indet., *Parinarium* sp., *Psidium guajava* Linn., *Pterocarpus* sp., *Pterospermum obliquum* Blanco., and *Zea mays* Linn.

AURICULARIA BRASILIENSIS Fr.

Auricularia brasiliensis is a rare, smooth, tropical form of taiñgang-dagá. It has been grown successfully on *Prosopis vidaliana* Naves.

AURICULARIA MOELLERII Lloyd.

Auricularia moellerii is also a form of *Auricularia auricula-judae*. The former fungus differs primarily in having a strongly reticulate hymenium. It is not common.

Family TREMELLACEAE

Genus **TREMELLA**

Pulvinate or affused, brain like; spores, conidia, and sporidiola, globose or ovoid, always continuous. Gelatinuos, tremellous, immarginate, hymenium not papillate, surrounding the whole of the fungus.

TREMELLA FUCIFORMIS Berk.

Tremella fuciformis is a common white form of *Tremella* found in the tropics. It is characterized by being caespitose.

FIGURE 7. AURICULARIA POLYTRICHA (TAINGANG-DAGA) ON DEAD BRANCH. NATURAL SIZE.

FIGURE 8. AURICULARIA POLYTRICHA (TAINGANG-DAGA) ON DEAD STUMP. NATURAL SIZE.

and may attain a size of about five centimeters high, and the entire cluster fifteen centimeters in width. The fungus is repeatedly lobed or furcate; with the lobes, except the last, dilated in a fan-like manner. A cock's comb effect is produced. It grows readily on dead wood and has been found on dead branches of *Koordersiodendron pinnatum* (Blanco) Merr., and *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (Linn.) Sw. It is homogeneous, gelatinous, collapsing when dry, reviving when moistened. The fungus is not abundant enough to be of any commercial importance, but when found it is highly prized by those who are in the habit of eating these forms. It is lacking in flavor, otherwise being rather soft, and is frequently used especially by the Chinese in the preparation of various dishes.

Tremella foliaceae Fr. may also be found growing on dead wood.

Family HYDNACEAE

Genus HYDNUM

Hymenium inferior, aculeate, spines subulate, separate at the base. Fleshy or woody fungi, stipitate, sessile or resupinate.

A number of species of *Hydnum* grow in the Philippines and the fleshy ones are edible. Usually they are too small to be of any economic importance.

Family POLYPORACEAE

Genus BOLETUS

Hymenium tubular, distinct from the hymenophore and easily separable. Tubes crowded in a porose stratum, without trama, easily separable from each other. Mouth of the tubes round or angular, except in a subgenus, sinuous. Spores normally fusiform, rarely oval or subglobose. Terrestrial putrescent fungi.

The *Boletus* fungi have a pileus or cap with pores underneath, and a stem. Few of these forms are found in the Philippines, but all present are edible.

Family AGARICACEAE

Genus COPRINUS

Hymenophore distinct from the stem, gills membranaceous, at first crowded, coherent, sessile, at length deliquescing into a black fluid, trama none. Spores even black.

The inky caps belonging to the *Coprinus* group are all edible and found in abundance. The fungi are characterized by their ovate cap, somewhat expanded, dark gray to brownish, smooth

or with scales (Fig. 10). The gills are broad, crowded, white, later pinkish, finally black and changing into an inky fluid. The stem is smooth, shining, whitish, and hollow. The annulus or ring about the stem may disappear. They become liquid or deliquesce when old and never dry naturally. The members of this group are frequently found growing in abundance on decaying vegetative matter and on manure piles. Various forms have been described and are given below. The descriptions given have been taken primarily from those by Copeland.*

COPRINUS ATER Copel.

Coprinus ater has a pileus which at first is obtusely conical, later becoming plane. It is 14 millimeters broad with a tawny disk, varying from the periphery from dark gray to very black. Minute, deciduous, dark-brown scales are produced on the top. The flesh is thick, with gills free, narrow, and black. The spores are black, 15 by 9 microns, and are exstipitate. The stipe is fistulose, smooth, white, equal or narrowed upward, and at most 5 centimeters high, and 1.5 millimeters thick, but most often 2.5 centimeters high and 0.8 millimeter thick. The fungus is odorless with a fairly agreeable taste and grows on horse manure.

COPRINUS BRYANTI Copel.

Coprinus bryanti has a pileus which passes from white through brown to black, and is smooth, campanulate, 6 to 8 millimeters high and 5 millimeters wide. Its gills are free, but touching the stipe, from 1 to 1.5 millimeters deep, dark brown, and obtuse. The stipe is straight, white and solid, from 2.5 to 3 centimeters high and 1.5 millimeters thick. It is thick, equal, smooth, substriate at the top, with the base scarcely thickened and surrounded by white hairs 1.5 millimeters long. The veil is obsolete. The spores are smooth, brown, 8 by 4.5 microns, with hyaline truncate apexes. The cap is thin, odorless, and fine flavored. This species may grow on rotted wood, being collected from a rotted *Ficus* trunk.

COPRINUS CONCOLOR Copel.

Coprinus concolor is characterized by a conical pileus with spreading margin, about 2.5 centimeters high and wide. It is subfleshy, brown, very smooth, naked, and deliquescing first at the lacerate margin. The disk is brownish and subumbonate,

* Copeland, Edwin Bingham. II. New species of edible Philippine fungi. Department of Interior, Bureau of Government Laboratories Publication No. 28, pages 141–146, July, 1905.

with gills 2 millimeters deep, free, crowded, obtuse, remaining a long time pale and then turning dark first at their edges. The spores are dark brown and 8 by 4.5 microns. Cystidia are wanting. The stipe is about 9 centimeters high, and 5 millimeters thick or a little more at the base. It is white or brownish-smooth, hollow, and without an annulus. No odor is observed and the taste is mild. They are eaten by the Bagobos, who call them ligbuk. The fungi grow terrestrial in the forest.

COPRINUS CONFERTUS Copel.

Coprinus confertus is gregarious and caespitose, varying greatly with the weather. The pileus is fleshy, conical, and when grown in dry weather it is very thick. Oppressed, whitish, cottony flakes cover the cap, the margin of which is entire or cleft a few times. During rainy weather, it is thinner and clothed with an evanescent, silky net, and is grayish black, striate, with a tawny or stramineous disk, and lacerate margins. The gills are grayish-black, crowded, lanceolate, free, but close. The spores are ovate, truncate, black, and measure 14 to 16 by 7.5 to 9 microns. The stipe is white, smooth, hollow, and in dry weather turbinate, 2.5 centimeters high, 1.5 centimeters thick, but when rainy it is as much as 16 centimeters high, and 6 to 15 millimeters thick. The base may be slightly subbulbose and has a strong radical cord. The fungus grows on horse manure. (Fig. 9.)

COPRINUS DELIQUESCENS (Bull.) Fr.

Coprinus deliquescens has a submembranaceous pileus, which is ovato-campanulate, then expanded, being 8 to 11 centimeters broad, and 4 to 5 centimeters high. It is subrepand, broadly striate, smooth, with a top studded with innate papillae. The stem is hollow, corticate, smooth, and 11 centimeters long, 4 to 8 millimeters thick, at length remote, and linear. The spores are lurid black and 12 by 8 microns. This species grows on old stumps.

COPRINUS FLOS-LACTUS Graff.[1]

Coprinus flos-lactus grows solitary to gregarious. The pileus is hemispheric, with age becoming flatly expanded. It is 2.5 to 4 centimeters in diameter, a light creamy brown and remnants of a universal veil remain as a few scattered floccose scales. It is sulcate with the margin entire at first, but later splitting. While young the cap is crisp and brittle, crumbling

[1] Graff, Paul W., Philippine Basidiomycetes, II. The Philippine Journal of Science, Section C, Vol. 9 (1914), pages 235–254.

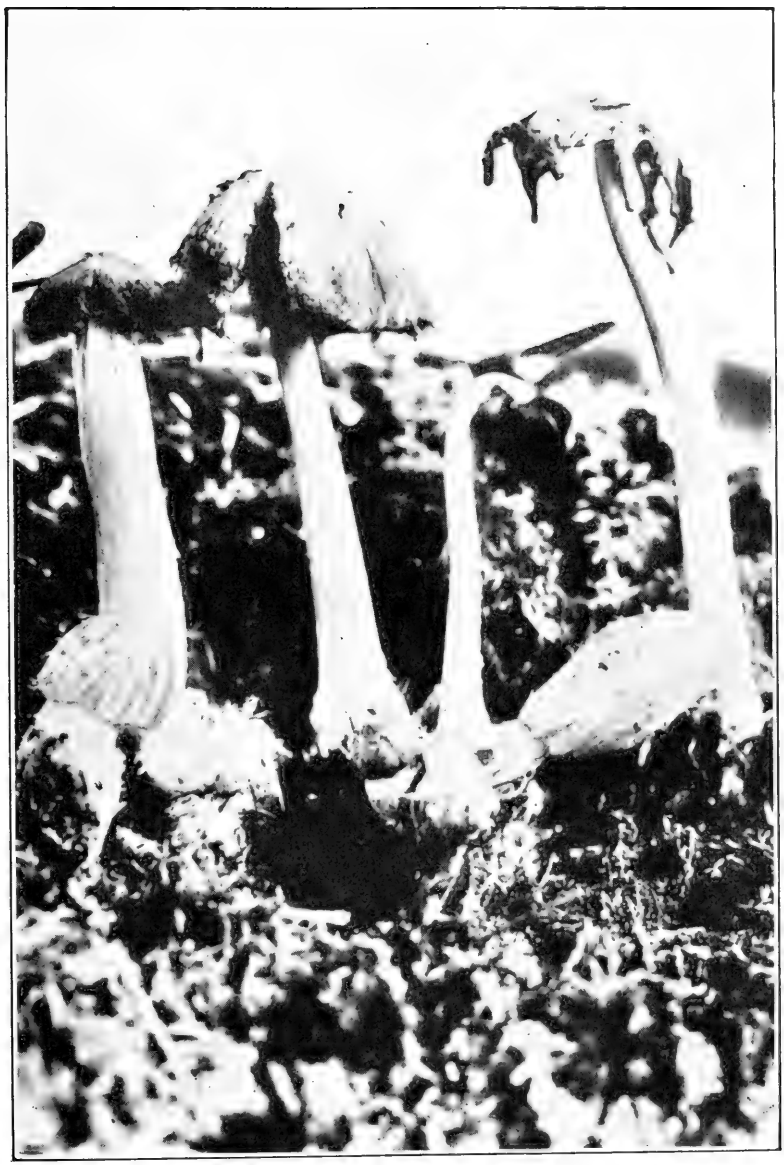

FIGURE 9. COPRINUS CONFERTUS. DELIQUESCING STAGE.

on being handled, and on becoming mature tends more toward drying up than deliquescing. The lamellae are pale-gray at first, but later change through grayish-brown to dark brownish-black. The darkening begins first at the margin of the pileus and slowly advances toward the center. The edges of the gills usually remain conspicuously white even at maturity. They are slightly adherent to the stipe at first, and then become free after the pileus has become expanded. It is 3 millimeters broad at the broadest part, and somewhat obtuse at either end. The stipe is cylindrical and of an equal diameter throughout, being 2.5 to 3.5 centimeters long, and 3 to 4 millimeters thick. It is shining white, hollow, fibrillose, with an unthickened base. The spores are ovoid to pyriform, very dark brown at maturity, smooth, 3.5 to 5.5 by 7.5 to 11.5 microns, and are vacuolate usually with a single vacuole. The basidia are clavate, 9 by 23 microns, and the sterigmata are 4 microns long. The fungus grows on burned over ground.

COPRINUS ORNATUS Copel.

Coprinus ornatus is characterized by having a pileus which is campanulate to broadly conical, obtuse, 12 millimeters wide and sulcate. The disk is tawny, ornately beset with dark brown granules. The periphery is smooth or pulverulent, changing from white or tawny to black. The gills are 7 millimeters long, 1.2 millimeters deep, and have no cystidia. The spores are black and 10 by 7 microns. The stipe is straight, 2.5 centimeters or less high, and 1 millimeter thick. It is equal or slightly contracted upward, smooth, white or hyaline, with a ferruginous base, and is scarcely hollow. It is odorless and has a fair flavor. The fungus grows on rotted wood of various kinds.

COPRINUS PLICATILIS (Curt.) Fr.

Coprinus plicatilis has a pileus that is very thin, oval, cylindrical at first, then expanded, and 1 to 2.5 centimeters broad. The cap has a tendency towards splitting and is sulcato-plicate, somewhat smooth, with a broad disc which finally is depressed. The stem is equal, smooth, white, and 2 to 8 centimeters long. The gills are adnate to a distinct collar, and are distant, and grayish black. The spores are 12 to 14 by 8 to 10 microns. This species develops in pastures and on horse dung.

COPRINUS PSEUDO-PLICATUS Copel.

Coprinus pseudo-plicatus has a pileus which is early flattened out, about 3 centimeters wide, being thin, at first scaly, and becoming black because of its thinness. It is deeply split down-

ward through the gills, making the structurally entire margin cuspidate-dentate. The disk is brown, subumbonate, or in age concave. The gills number about sixty, are 3 millimeters deep, adnate to a narrow collar, and black or pale after the spores are cast. The spores are obtuse, thickest toward the base, black, and measure 20 to 22 by 11 to 12 microns. The basidia are 30 microns high, disposed regularly over the hymenium, and 15 to 20 microns apart. The stipe is 10 centimeters or less high and 1 to 4 millimeters thick. It is equal, straight, smooth, and hollow. The fungus grows on horse manure and rotted leaves.

COPRINUS REVOLUTUS Copel.

Coprinus revolutus has a pileus 2 centimeters or less wide, which passes from campanulate through plane to broadly revolute. The disk is flat and brown-granulose with a sub-furfuraceous and sulcate periphery. The gills number up to seventy or less and barely touch the stipe. They are narrow, acute at both ends and black. The spores are black, apical at the base, and measure 11 to 13 by 8 microns. The stipe is about 10 centimeters high, 1 to 1.5 millimeters thick at the top, 2 to 2.5 millimeters toward the base, and is white, hollow, fragile and velvety below. This species grows on dung.

COPRINUS RIMOSUS Copel.

Coprinus rimosus is characterized by having a pileus 1.5 to 2 centimeters high and wide, being thin, cylindric, campanulate or conical, truncate, and naked. It splits very early downward through the gills and consequently is plicate in appearance. It is tawny-gray outside, turning black in clefts. The tawny disk is flat or concave. The gills are free and somewhat remote, cut away towards the stipe, obtuse at the margin, black, becoming pale with age and have no cystidia. The spores are 15 by 13.5 microns, black and typically subangular and broadest toward the apex. The stipe is hollow, white, naked, and equal. The fungus grows on horse manure.

COPRINUS STERCORARIUS Fr.

Coprinus stercorarius has a pileus that is very thin, ovate at first, then companulate and covered with a dense white micaceous meal. Later it is expanded, being 2.5 centimeters broad and 2 centimeters high. The margin is striate. The stem is at first ovately bulbous, then elongated, attenuated, at first pruinate, and white. The gills are adnexed, ventricose, and black. The spores are 14 to 15 by 8 microns. This species grows on rich soil and dung.

COPRINUS VOLUTUS Copel.

Coprinus volutus is characterized by having a pileus from 1 to 1.5 centimeters wide, being thin, naked, early explanate and later revolute or involute. It turns gray to black and the flat disk is ferruginous and warty. The gills are free, but very close and at first obtuse at both ends, soon splitting from the top of the pileus, but not from the margin. The spores are black, narrowly ovate and 12 to 13 by 6.5 microns. The stipe is 4 centimeters high, 1 to 1.5 millimeters thick, slightly attenuated upward, and is white, naked, and hollow. The fungus grows on rotted leaves.

Coprinus fimbriatus B. et Br., *Coprinus friesii* Quelet. (Fig. 10), and *Coprinus nebulosus* Zoll, may also be found. The first two are commonly found growing on decaying *Cocos nucifera* Linn. trunks.

Genus PANAEOLUS

Gills not deliquescing, not waxy, united above to the hymenophore. Cap fleshy, not striate, with variegated gills exceeding the margin. Spores globose to elliptic. Stipe not annulate.

The descriptions given have been primarily taken from those by Copeland.*

PANAEOLUS PANAIENSE Copel.

Panaeolus panaiense has a pileus which is 7 centimeters or less wide, conical, tawny, and fleshy. The surface is flocculose when dry and like blotting paper when wet. It has a fugacious veil. The gills are deep, adnate, and ashy gray. The spores are elliptical, 7.5 to 9 by 5.5 to 6.5 microns, and appendiculate. The stipe is 12 centimeters or less high, 1 centimeter thick, being equal, solid, and brittle. This species grows on horse manure.

PANAEOLUS PSEUDOPAPILIONACEUS Copel.

Panaeolus psedopapilionaceus has a pileus 1.5 to 3 centimeters wide, hemispherical, without umbo, whitish, not zonate, dry, naked, and subfleshy. Its gills are narrowly adnate. The stipe changes from nearly white to black and is 6 to 10 centimeters high, 1.5 to 3 millimeters thick in the middle and thicker toward both ends. It is white, powdery at the top, firm, with a narrow axial canal. The spores are 6.5 to 8 by 5 to 6 microns. This species grows on manured ground.

* Copeland, Edwin Bingham. II. New species of edible Philippine fungi. Department of Interior, Bureau of Government Laboratories Publication No. 28, pages 141–146, July, 1905.

FIGURE 10. COPRINUS FRIESII. NATURAL SIZE.

FIGURE 11. PANAEOLUS. DIFFERENT STAGES OF GROWTH.

Panaeolus papilionaceus (Fr.) Graff and *Panaeolus veluticeps* Cooke et Mass. are other edible species. (Fig. 11).

Genus LENTINUS

Pileus fleshy, coriaceus, tough; when old, hard and dry. Stem hard and often obsolete, when present continuous with hymenophore. Gills tough, simple, unequal, thin, edge acute, generally toothed; trama none.

The *Lentinus* group of fungi are commonly eaten by the Filipinos. In general these fungi are rather tough and lacking in flavor, but a number are more or less tender and are rather highly prized.

LENTINUS EXILIS KLOTZ.

Lentinus exilis is the best of the edible types. It grows on putrescent wood and frequently on decaying bamboo roots and culms. The fungus has been cultivated on the dead roots and stem of *Bambusa spinosa* Roxb. (*Bambusa blumeana* Schultes.) (Fig. 12). In this picture *Lentinus exilis,* from first observation, resembles a *Pleurotus,* but this is due to the fungus growing from one side of the bamboo. Other specimens in the same group have a distinct stalk and a funnel-shaped pileus. It is a large white form.

The pileus is papyraceous, rigid, infundibuliform, regular, and even. It is a radiately striate under a lens, pallid tawny, 7 to 10 centimeters broad. The stem is very short, smooth, 12 to 20 millimeters long, and girt by the vestiges of a ring. The gills are crowded, very decurrent in lines, nearly equal, tawny, and not torn.

Besides this species the following are eaten, but are rather hard and tough: *Lentinus connatus* Berk., *Lentinus leucochrous* Lév., and *Lentinus squarrosulus* Mont. (Fig. 13).

Genus MARASMIUS

Fungi tough, dry, shrivelling, but not putrescent, and reviving when moistened. Hymenophore continuous with the stem, but homogeneous, descending into the trama. The veil is absent. Stem cartilaginous or horny. Gills tough, rather distant, and with acute edges. The fungi dry up instead of decaying when old.

Some forms of *Marasmius* may be eaten. None are dangerous, but most are too small and tough. *Marasmius equicrinis* Muell. and *Marasmius pilopus* Kalch. are two small forms, not edible, that grow on dead wood. *Marasmius capillipes* Sacc. has been found growing on decaying *Streblus asper* Lour.

FIGURE 12. LENTINUS EXILIS. ON DECAYING STUMP OF BAMBOO. SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

Other species of *Marasmius* found, but which are too small to be edible, are *Marasmius erumpens* Mass., *Marasmius patouillardi* Sacc. et Syd., and *Marasmius siccus* Schw.

Genus CORTINARIUS

The spores are rusty-ochre, resembling in color peroxide of iron. A veil is universal, like a cobweb, distinct from the cuticle of the pileus, of a different texture to the pileus, and consisting of arachnoid threads. A similar veil is found in *Agaricus*, but it is there either partial, or continuous with the cuticle of the pileus. The stem is superficial and confluent with the hymenophore. The gills are adnate, membranaceous, persistent, cinnamon-colored and powdery. The trama is floccose.

Various species of *Cortinarius* found in the Philippines are edible.

Genus VOLVARIA

Fleshy, gills free, at first white, and later pink; spores ellipsoid, smooth and pink. Annulus none; volva present. It is easily distinguished from all other pink spored genera by the volva. The chief characteristics are that the bottom of the stipe of the mature fungus is borne in a cup or volva and that no ring or annulus is present.

VOLVARIA ESCULENTA Bres.

Volvaria esculenta is the most important and common edible species of the Agaricaceae found in the Philippines. It grows well on the decaying stems of abaka and banana, on rice straw, and other waste organic matter. The mature fungus is easily recognized by having pale, pinkish gills and a distinct volva or cup at the bottom of the stipe. No annulus or ring is present on the stem (Figs. 14 and 15). A complete description of the species is as follows.

Pileus fleshy, nearly plane or slightly raised into an umbo, becoming broadly convex when old, slightly fragile, buckthorn brown, bearing fine, hair-like scales, flesh white, turning brown when dried; lamellae thin, free, white, becoming brown after six hours exposure to light; stipe tapering or slightly narrowed towards the top, white, becoming pale brown when old, solid and fleshy; volva mummy brown. No part of the volva remains on the top of the pileus in the form of scales; annulus absent; spore print pale brown; spores ovate, almost white, size 10 x 5 microns.

Pileus 5–12 cm. broad; stipe 5–13 cm. long; 0.5–1.5 cm. thick; average weight of each mushroom 25 gm.

Volvaria esculenta is highly prized by all the Filipinos and is collected during the proper season of growth. It is also cultivated in the abaka and the rice regions of the Islands on the de-

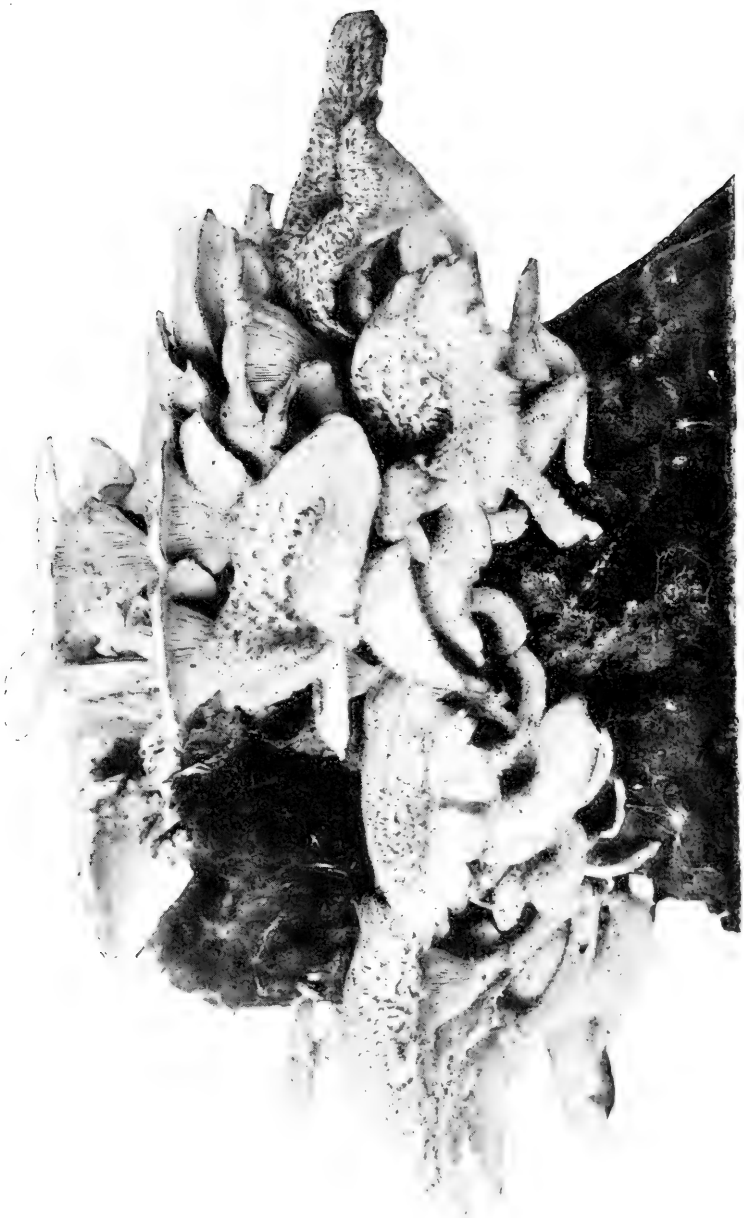

FIGURE 13. LENTINUS SQUARROSULUS. ON DEAD STUMP. NATURAL SIZE.

FIGURE 14. VOLVARIA ESCULENTA. SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

FIGURE 15. VOLVARIA ESCULENTA. SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

caying hemp and rice trash. Vicencio,* who carried out preliminary studies on mushroom culture in the Philippines, gives the following as the local methods of culture.

There are four methods of growing mushrooms in Pampanga; namely the rice-wash method, common salt method, bagasse method and banana method. The first two methods consist in piling chopped rice straw in a favorable place, usually under bamboo trees. The rice straw must be ten inches thick above the surface of the ground after being tramped by the feet. Those two are the same in all respects except that the solutions used for keeping them moist are different; for example, in the rice-wash method, the solution used is the washings from the rice before cooking. This liquid looks milky and contains water and starch. For the common salt method, the liquid is a weak brine, a solution containing one spoonful of salt to every eight liters of water. The bagasse method consists in piling together fine pieces of sugar-cane bagasse and heavily watering with sugar cane juice scum at least daily for one month, afterwards keeping the bed moist with water. The banana method consists of piling chopped banana trunks, stumps and leaves to a thickness of about one foot and a half or sometimes more. It is said by the natives that the thicker it is the better. As in the other cases, it should be watered to keep it moist.

In all parts of these methods, it is important to note that no previous spawning is to be done in the bed. The growers have only to attend to the preparation of the bed, its care and the gathering of the mushrooms.

Volvaria esculenta has an excellent flavor and a strong, pleasant, rice-straw odor. It will dry down well and can be kept in this condition for a long period (Fig. 16). Its odor and flavor is not lost in drying. These mushrooms can be successfully cultivated in the Philippines and this industry could be developed to such an extent that it would be unnecessary to import from China and Japan.

Volvaria pruinosa Graff. grows on sandy beaches near salt water.

Genus AGARICUS

Spores of various colors; gills membranaceous, persistent, with an acute edge; trama floccose, confluent with the inferior hymenium. Fleshy fungi, putrifying, and not reviving when once dried, hence differing from such genera as are deliquescent, coriaceous, or woody. The general characters are the color of spores and the presence of a ring on the stipe and no cup or volva at the base of the stem.

The genus is divided into five series according to the color of the spores. Species of *Agaricus* are found throughout the world and they comprise the chief edible mushrooms of commerce.

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* Vicencio, Arsenio Santos. A study of mushroom culture in the Philippines. The Philippine Agriculturist and Forester, Vol. 5 (1916), pages 119–128.

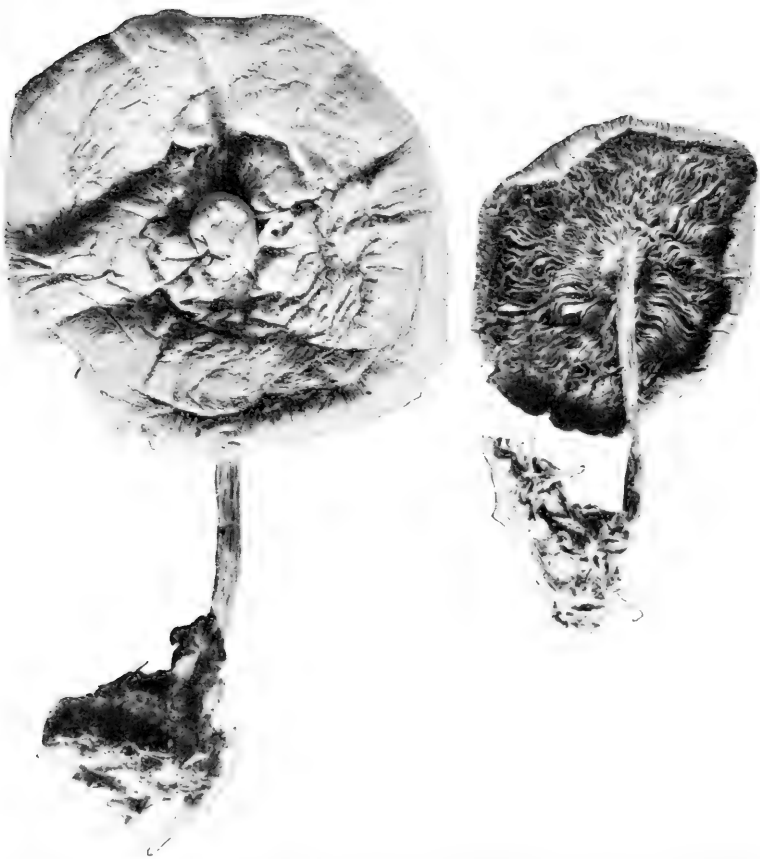

FIGURE 16. VOLVARIA ESCULENTA. DRIED SPECIMEN. SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

The descriptions of the various species have been taken primarily from those by Copeland.*

AGARICUS ARGYROSTECTUS Copel.

Agaricus argyrostectus is recognized by a pileus 3.5 centimeters wide passing from conical to convex-plane and by being shiny white, always naked, subfleshy, with unchanging gray flesh. It is without odor and has an agreeable taste. The gills are 3 millimeters deep, free, obtuse at both ends, gray at first, but later turning dark. The spores are 5.5 to 6 by 4 to 4.5 microns and without guttules. The stipe is 3 to 4 centimeters high, 4 to 3 millimeters thick, firmly attached to the pileus, terete, scarcely enlarged downward, and solid or nearly so. The annulus is membranous, pendent, and early breaking up and disappearing. The fungus is not common, growing in sunny pastures, and described from Davao.

AGARICUS BOLTONI Copel.

Agaricus boltoni has a pileus 10 to 15 centimeters wide, passing from globose through cylindrical and conical to more or less plane. It is clothed with brown scales, which are denser and larger toward the disk. The disk is fissured, plane, or subumbonate. It is fleshly, white, well flavored, and about odorless. The gills are numerous, crowded, free, 6 millimeters deep, white when young and ultimately dark brown. The spores have short basal appendages and are 8 to 9 by 5 to 6 microns. The stipe is 18 to 16 centimeters high, stout with globose base, and becoming hollow with age. The annulus is fixed, ample, persistent, declined, and subentire. The species is common in sunny pastures in Davao. (Fig. 17).

AGARICUS LUZONENSIS Graff.

The fungi of this species † are solitary and have a slight odor. The pileus is fleshy, convex to expanded, clothed completely, except for the solid red-brown center, with delicate red brown fibrils, the outer two-thirds showing the white flesh of the cap between. It is soft, smooth, with a thin margin, 7 to 9 centimeters in diameter. The flesh is white, 5 millimeters thick. The margin usually has remnants of the membranaceous veil attached. The stipe varies in diameter from 9 millimeters just

* Copeland, Edwin Bingham. II. New species of edible Philippine fungi. Department of Interior, Bureau of Government Laboratories Publication No. 28, pages 141–146, July, 1905.

† Graff, Paul O. Philippine Basidiomycetes, II. Philippine Journal of Science. Section C, Vol. 9 (1914), pages 235–254.

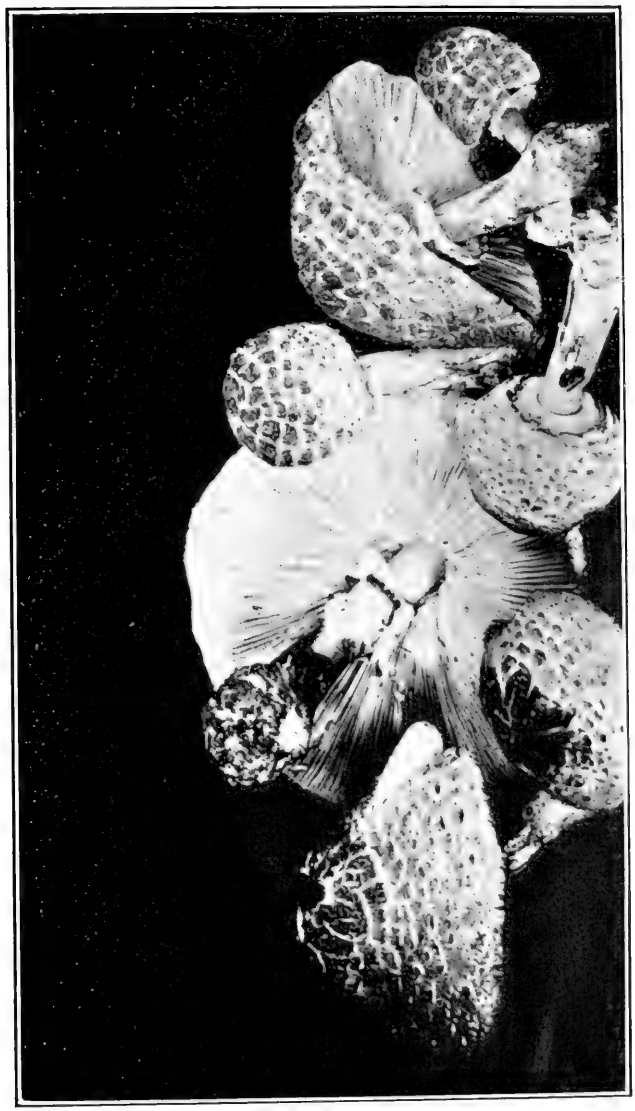

FIGURE 17. AGARICUS BOLTONI. NATURAL SIZE.

above the slightly swollen base to 6 millimeters at the insertion into the pileus. It is long, solid, fibrous throughout, white to light brown, and smooth except above the annulus, where it is slightly flocculent. The annulus is well up on the stipe and is membranaceous and persistent. The lamellae are white, but appear very dark at maturity of the fungus because of the color of the ripe spores. The lamellae are 6 millimeters broad, both ends obtuse with the margins minutely notched and showing the white color of the gills even at maturity. The basidia are club-shaped, 5.5 by 19 microns. The spores are dark brown, small, elliptic, 2.5 to 3 by 5 to 5.5 microns, often uniguttulate.

AGARICUS MANILENSIS Copel.

Agaricus manilensis has a convex, smooth, aquamulose pileus with a disk that is flat and dark brown. It is subfleshy and becomes white toward the margin, where the scales are sparse. The gills are free and rounded toward the stipe, turning from rose to dark brown. The spores are about 7.5 by 4 microns, are obtuse and oblique at the base. The stipe is 5 centimeters high, 2.5 centimeters thick, equal, naked, smooth, and hardly solid. The annulus is fixed, entire, and convex upward. The fungus grows in lawns.

AGARICUS MERRILLII Copel.

Agaricus merrillii is a large species, sometimes 10 centimeters high and wide, almost without taste or odor, the pileus is naked or scaly, turning from white to brown, shining, subfleshy, and truncate or with concave apex when young. Sometimes umbonate in the middle of the depression, when old it is plane, with a horizontal, entire, or incised border, 1 to 2 millimeters broad, derived from the veil. It has about 250 gills that are crowded, 5 millimeters deep, subacute at the margin, salmon-colored when the veil ruptures, finally turning black brown. The spores are minute, uninucleate, 6 by 3.5 microns. The veil ruptures late. The annulus is high up, white on both sides, floccose without, very lacerate and pendent. The stipe is somewhat contracted toward the top, abruptly enlarged at the base, solid or nearly so, and whitish or turning brown outside and inside. This species grows terrestrial under trees. (Fig. 18).

AGARICUS PERFUSCUS Copel.

Agaricus perfuscus is characterized by the entire fungus being brown, darkening with age, odorless and with a good taste. The pileus is early expanded, 3 to 4 centimeters wide, undulate, squamulose, subfleshy, with disk slightly depressed,

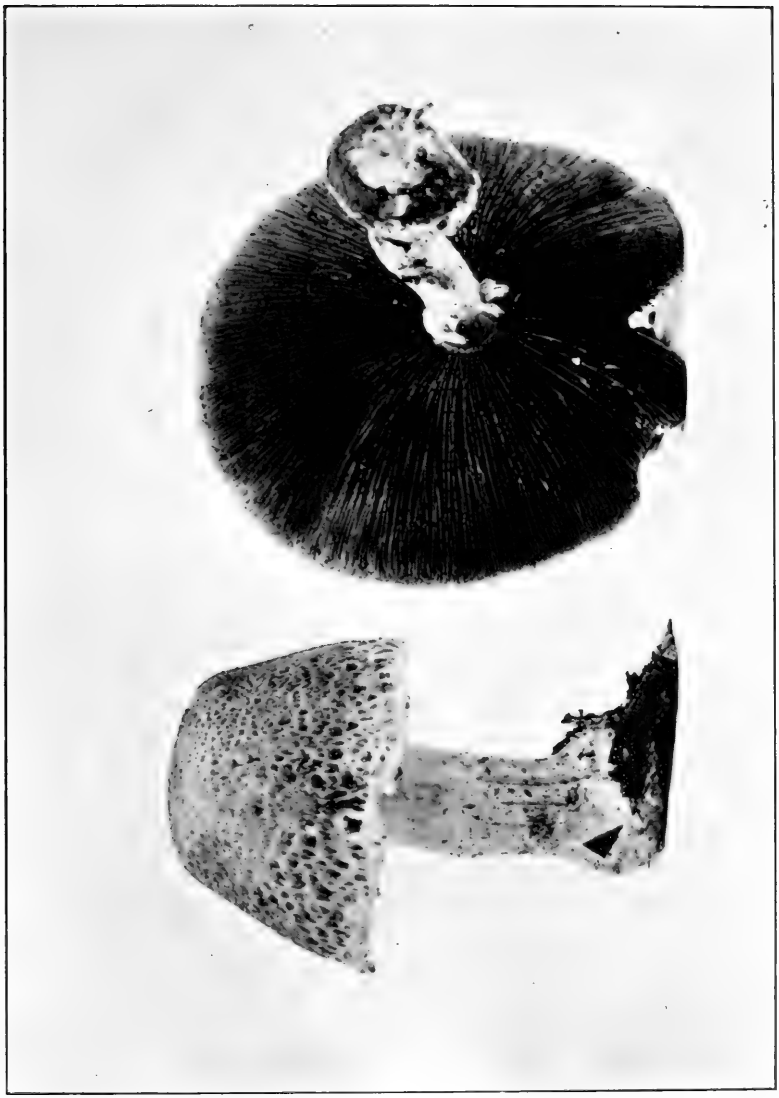

FIGURE 18. AGARICUS MERRILII. NATURAL SIZE.

and the margin strongly but deciduously appendaged. The gills are free, close, obtuse at both ends, and 4 millimeters deep. The spores are elliptical, 6 to 6.5 by 4.5 microns, and obscurely 1 or 2 guttulate. The stipe is 3 to 4 centimeters high, and 3 to 4 millimeters thick, also equal, firm, naked, and subhollow. The annulus is high up and fugacious. This species grows on manured ground.

Agarics growing on the lawn frequently produce "Fairy Rings" (Fig. 25).

Genus **PLEUROTUS**

Edge of the gills entire, not canaliculate or split. Fleshy, putrescent, not reviving when wet. Trama of the pileus not vesiculose; spores typically smooth, gills more or less fleshy, readily separable into two layers. Stipe excentric or none.

The general characters of *Pleurotus* are that it grows like a shelf fungus with a stalk from one side, instead of a central typical stalk as with other mushrooms. All species are edible.

PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS Jacq.

This is one of the most sought for forms. (Fig. 19). It varies in shape according to where it is growing, either on the side or on top of a log. In some cases the plant may have a definite lateral stem, but frequently no stem is produced. The cap is white to gray and varies from 4 to 20 centimeters broad. It is soft and fleshy, being thicker towards the place of attachment. The gills are broad and white, not crowded and decurrent if a stem is present. The spores are white, or a pale purple. The stem if present is short, white, and without ring or volva.

Pleurotus noctilucens (Lév.) Sacc. grows on dead wood, and *Pleurotus striatulus* Fries, has been found growing on dead parts of *Urena lobata* Linn. var. *sinuata* (Linn.) Gagnepain. The latter fungi are rather small. *Pleurotus applicatus* Fr. var. *cytidiatus* Pat. may also be found on dead wood.

Genus **COLLYBIA**

Pileus between fleshy and tough, at length rather leathery, sulcate, or corrugated; margin at first involute. Stem somewhat cartilaginous, mycelium floccose, sometimes not manifest.

The fungi of this genus are commonly found growing from termite nests.

COLLYBIA ALBUMINOSA (Berk.) Petch.

Collybia albuminosa is the common form of Agaric that grows from termite nests. It is found throughout the tropics (Figs. 20 and 21).

FIGURE 19. PLEUROTUS OSTREATUS. (OYSTER MUSHROOM) NATURAL SIZE.

Genus TRICHOLOMA

Edge of the gills entire, not canaliculate or split. Fleshy, putrescent, not reviving when wet. Edge of gills acute, not fold-like. Trama of the pileus not dehiscing; spores typicaly smooth. Gills more or less fleshy, readily separable into two layers. Stipe central or nearly so. Hymenophore homogeneous and confluent with the fleshy or fibrous elastic stipe. Stipe not annulate or volvate. Gills adnate or sinuate, not decurrent, stout and fleshy; stipe and pileus of the same substance.

Tricholoma tenuis Graff grows in lawns.

Genus LEPIOTA

Fleshy putrescent, not reviving when wet. Edge of gills acute, not fold-like. Trama of the pileus not vesiculose; spores typically smooth. Gills more or less fleshy, readily separated into two layers. Stipe central or nearly so, not volvate, but annulate. Hymenophore discrete from the fleshy stipe.

The general characters are the presence of a ring or annulus and the absence of a cup or volva on the stipe. Some species are edible, but others are poisonous, being especially toxic to certain people. *Lepiota chlorospora* has been reported as an edible species. This form, however, is extremely poisonous to certain individuals and consequently should always be avoided. It can easily be recognized in the mature stage, by the greenish gills (Fig. 22).

The descriptions of the species have been primarily taken from those by Copeland.

LEPIOTA CANDIDA Copel.

Lepiota candida has no odor and a mild taste. The pileus is 7 centimeters wide, flat, strongly umbonate, dry, shining, and almost naked. The disk is fleshy, the margin thin, substriate, minutely crenate, and the flesh is unchanging. The gills are free, close, very crowded, lanceolate, subacute at both ends, thin, and white. The spores are 9.5 by 6 microns, hyaline, guttulate, and apiculate. The stipe is 15 centimeters high, 5 millimeters thick near the top, with a narrow axial hollow, much enlarged, but not bulbous in the solid lower part. It is naked, shining white, deeply sunken into the disk, but not confluent with it. The annulus is high up and deciduous. It is well characterized by the strongly fusiform lower third of the stipe. The fungus grows solitary in sunny grass plots.

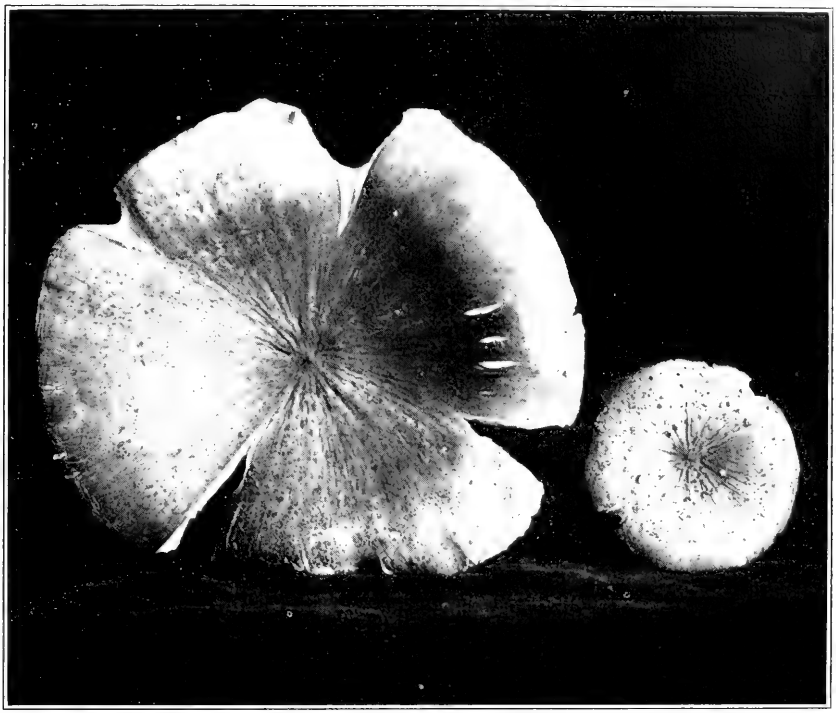

FIGURE 20. COLLYBIA ALBUMINOSA (TERMITE FUNGUS). × 1 2.

FIGURE 21. COLLYBIA ALBUMINOSA (TERMITE FUNGUS). × 1 2.

LEPIOTA CHLOROSPORA Copel. (Poisonous).

Lepiota chlorospora has a fleshy pileus, passing from globose through campanulate to broadly conical. It is 8 centimeters wide and 4 centimeters high, with the periphery sometimes explanate. The disk is brown, with an entire or fissured cap. The periphery is sparsely clothed with pale brown scales and fibers. It is white near the entire or subciliate margin. The gills are free, remote, 5 centimeters long, 8 millimeters deep, and are crowded, narrowed toward the stipe, white at first, turning a greenish blue. Their edges are made of hyaline vesicles, 25 to 35 by 20 microns. The spores are hyaline-green, 8 by 5 microns, smooth, short stalked, each with a single large globule containing the green pigment. The stipe is 8 to 10 centimeters high and 6 to 8 millimeters thick. It is straight or crooked, knotted, firmly attached to the pileus, and brown outside and inside, with a white pith. The annulus is 1 centimeter broad, conspicuous, fixed, persistent, split in its own plane, and white above until discolored by the spores. The fungus grows in lawns.

This species is poisonous to the majority of people. It can be readily told by the green gills of the mature forms (Fig. 22).

LEPIOTA ELATA Copel.

Lepiota elata has a mild odor and taste. The pileus is conical at first, but soon flattens. It is 4 to 6 centimeters wide, umbonate, fleshy, silky-squamulose about the disk, elsewhere naked. The margin is substriate, broadly reflexed when old. The disk is brownish with white periphery, but turning dark red. The gills also turn from white to dark wine colored. They are free, close, crowded, and ventricose. The spores are hyaline, symmetrical, from 9 to 10 by 5 to 6 microns. The stipe is 5 to 8 centimeters high and 5 millimeters thick at the middle, somewhat thickened downward, but not bulbous, and is naked, with an axial canal. The ring is attached midway, and is free, convex, narrow, entire, brown, fugacious, and sometimes attached to the margin of the pileus. The fungus grows in manured lawns.

LEPIOTA FUSCO-SQUAMEA Peck. (*Leviota manilensis* Covel.)

Lepiota fusco-squamea has an excellent flavor and almost no odor. The pileus is 5 to 9 centimeters wide, campanulate-conical, later flat, subumbonate, and striate near the margin. The disk is densely clothed with minute brown scales which become sparse toward the margin. The flesh is whitish and unchanging. The gills are free, not attached to a collar, crowded, deep, whitish,

FIGURE 22. LEPIOTA CHLOROSPORA. POISONOUS. SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

and subacute at both ends. The spores are variable, commonly 10 by 7 microns. The largest are 13 to 15 by 7.5 to 9 microns and hyaline. The stipe is 10 centimeters or less high, 1 centimeter thick, firm, equal or somewhat thickened downward, with an axial canal. It is white or pale brown, and naked. The ring is movable, or half fixed, entire, with a dark brown margin. The fungus has been observed growing around *Pithecolobium* and *Terminalia*.

Lepiota cepaestipes (Sow.) Quel., *Lepiota pulcherrima* Graff, *Lepiota revelata* B. et Br., and *Lepiota sulphopenita* Graff are other edible species. They have the general external characters of the other described forms.

Family LYCOPERDACEAE

Genus LYCOPERDON

Peridium membranaceous, single, the subpersistent cortex becoming broken up into warts or spines, dehiscing by a small apical mouth, or the whole of the upper part evanescent, capillitium dense, springing from the more or less developed sterile basal stratum; spores globose or elliptical, externally rough or smooth.

The *Lycoperdons* are commonly called puff balls. All species are non-poisonous, but some are unsavory.

LYCOPERDON LILACINUM (Mont. et Berk.) Speg.

Lycoperdon lilacinum is broadly obovate or turbinate, 5 to 10 centimeters high, 5 to 8 centimeters broad (Fig. 23). It is contracted below into a stout, cellular, stem-like base. The peridium is thin and evanescent above, dehiscing by large irregular opening. The cortex is white, polished, and breaking away in papery patches. The threads are thinner than the diameter of the spores. The spores are violet with a tinge of ochre, echinulate, globose, and measure 6 microns. The fungus grows on the ground and is the largest edible form.

LYCOPERDON PUSILLUM Batsch. (*Lycoperdon todayense* Copel.)

Lycoperdon pusillum has a peridium that is obovate, or pyriform, 1 to 2 centimeters in height, and 1 to 1.5 centimeters in thickness. It is plicate at the base, entire above, and clothed when young with deciduous warts or flakes which are hyaline when moist, later finely and obscurely areolate. They are white at first, turning yellow, and opening by a small aperture at the top. The fertile gleba is very distinct from the sterile. The base is cellular. The spores are globose, smooth, 3.5 to 4 mi-

FIGURE 23. LYCOPERDON LILACINUM (GIANT PUFF BALL). OLD SPECIMEN. REDUCED.

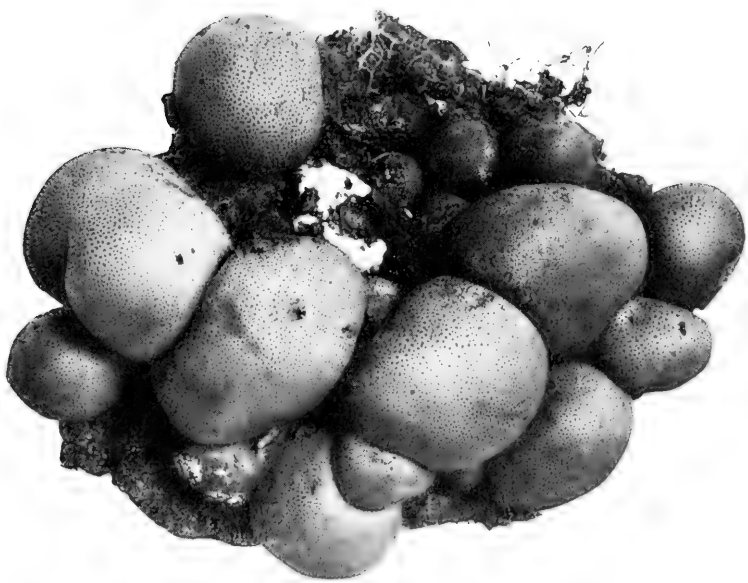

FIGURE 24. SCLERODERMA VERRUCOSUM (PUFF BALL). NATURAL SIZE.

crons in diameter. The capillitium is rudimentary, irregular and thick. The fungus grows in tufts about the base of a *Musa* and is rather small for eating.

LYCOPERDON PYRIFORME Schaeff.

Lycoperdon pyriforme is pyriform, membranous, 3 to 8 centimeters high, and rather umbonate. It is dehiscent by a small, torn mouth covered with minute pointed warts, but becoming smooth. The roots are composed of numerous white, long, branching fibers. The threads are thicker than the spores, branched, continuous with the slightly cellular, sterile base, and forming a columella. The spores are olive, smooth, globose, and 4 microns in diameter. This puff ball grows on stumps or on the soil and is one of the larger forms.

Lycoperdon cepiforme Bull., *Lycoperdon furfuraceum* Schaeff., *Lycoperdon polymorphum* Vitt., *Lycoperdon plicatum* Berk. et Curt., *Lycoperdon pratense* Schum., *Lycoperdon roseum* Zoll., and *Lycoperdon vanderystii* Bres. are other forms which are edible, but which are usually small.

Genus SCLERODERMA

Peridium firm, corticate, dehiscing irregularly; flocci adhering everywhere to the peridium and forming minute cells, in which are produced the glomerules of spores, without peridiola; rooting, but without a distinct stem.

SCLERODERMA VERRUCOSUM Bull.

The peridium of *Scleroderma verrucosum* is rounded, at first rigid, and then fragile. It is dehiscent determinately at the apex, covered with an adnate persistent cortex, and is smooth, rather verrucose, areolate, or even, and a dingy yellowish. It is usually produced downwards into a short stipitiform base, or it is sometimes sessile. The gleba is dark purple, and the flocci are lax and a greyish tawny. The spores are at first brownish, then pale purplish, globose, and rough.

Scleroderma verrucosum is one of the common puff bulls growing in abundance on the soil (fig. 24).

Scleroderma aurantiacum Pers., *Scleroderma dictyosporum* Pat., and *Scleroderma vulgare* Fr. are other puff balls that may be found growing on the soil.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The edible fungi are not confined to one general group, but range from low forms, the *Auriculariaceae*, to the higher forms in the *Agaricaceae* and *Lycoperdaceae*. These groups include the *taiñgang-dagá* or rat's-ear types, the pore fungi,

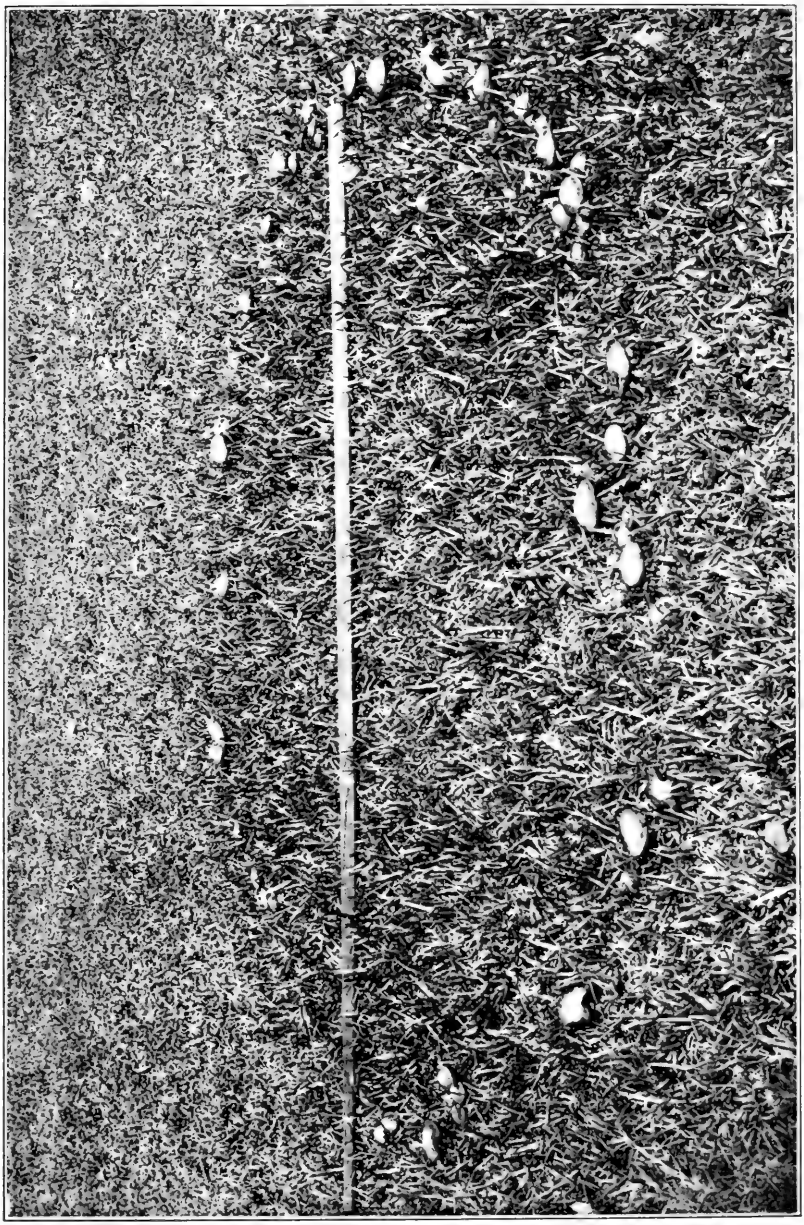

FIGURE 25. FAIRY RING OF EDIBLE FUNGI.

the gill fungi, and the puff balls. Practically all *tainĝang-dagá* or rat's-ear types are edible and a large majority of the pore fungi and gill fungi can be eaten with safety. The puff balls can all be safely eaten. Some of these forms while not poisonous can not be used as an article of diet on account of a lack in flavor and a tough texture.

Since a few mushrooms are poisonous, the only safe way to use particular forms as food is to become acquainted with the individual species of fungi that can be used as an article of diet. While a large number of the edible forms have been described and pictured in the preceding pages, a few practical methods of determining whether or not the fungi are poisonous may not be out of place. The physiological test is advocated for persons who are willing to practice upon themselves. This test consists in first tasting a small piece of the fungus without swallowing any of the juice. If after one-half of an hour no discomfort is noticed, a larger piece, the size of a small pea, may be chewed up and swallowed. If no poisoning symptoms arise after one-half hour the fungus may be regarded as edible. All fungi that have a disagreeable flavor would naturally be discarded in this test, even though they were not poisonous. Besides the physiological test, a number of other rules should not be neglected by beginners.

The structure and spore color of the gill mushrooms is often an indication of their edibility. These mushrooms all have a cap and stem. Some species may have a volva which is a membranous envelop or sac at the base of the stem; while other species may have an annulus or ring about the stem just below the cap. The color of the gills in mature mushrooms depends upon the color of the spores. Various colors such as white yellow, brown, purplish, dark brown, or black may be found. There are mushrooms which have a cup at the base and a ring on the stem. Fungi having white spores, indicated by white gills, and both a cup at the base and a ring about the stem should be discarded as poisonous. Mushrooms with black spores or gills are generally edible. They frequently have a ring around the stem, but no cup at the base as is true of the agarics. The *Volvaria* edible forms described have pinkish spores and gills, no ring about the stem, but a distinct cup or volva at base of the stem. Other precautionary measures that should be observed by beginners are the following:

Avoid fungi when in the button or unexpanded stage.

Avoid those in which the flesh has begun to decay, even if only slightly.

Avoid those forms which have white spores or gills as well as a ring and cup on the stem.

Avoid fungi in which the cap, or pileus, is thin in proportion to the gills, and in which the gills are nearly all of equal length, especially if the pileus is brightly colored.

Avoid fungi having a milky juice, unless the milk is reddish.

Avoid all tube bearing fungi in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken or when the mouths of the tubes are reddish, and in the case of other tube bearing fungi experiment with caution.

Fungi which have a sort of spider web or flocculent ring around the upper part of the stalk should in general be avoided.

USES AND METHODS OF COOKING

The *Auriculariaceae* are most generally eaten by the Chinese. The fungi are first soaked in water and when soft they are thoroughly cleaned in several changes of water. They are then commonly cooked with rice and noodles. Another method of preparation is, after thorough cleaning, to fry with grease in a pan and then to add to meat, shrimp, rice, and noodles. Frequently they are eaten alone after frying.

Various receipts for cooking mushrooms are used. The gill fungi and puff balls are best eaten after frying or stewing with no seasoning except some grease for frying and pepper and salt. The caps of the agarics should be carefully washed. Peeling is unnecessary. The stems, unless too tough, should be cooked up specially in the form of stews. The mushrooms should be prepared as soon as possible after picking. The time required for stewing varies from 5 to 40 minutes according to the variety and tenderness.

Mushrooms may be canned in glass jars, after thorough boiling. They may also be preserved by drying in the sun or in an oven. After all moisture has been removed, they should be packed in perfectly tight containers. The *Auriculariaceae* are generally collected in the fresh state and then dried in the sun. They remain in perfect condition indefinitely when placed in proper containers. After a preliminary soaking in water, during which they assume their normal fresh state, they may be cooked as if fresh. The common commercial mushroom, *Volvaria esculenta* may be dried successfully in the sun and then stored in a perfectly tight vessel (Fig. 16). Before cooking these forms should first be soaked in water and then cooked as if fresh. Little flavor seems to be lost by this species in drying,

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MEDICINAL USES OF PHILIPPINE PLANTS

By Leon Maria Guerrero *

INTRODUCTION

These notes are the result of several years of investigation into the use made by the natives, for medicinal purposes, of certain plants belonging to the rich Philippine flora, as well as of those of other, foreign species introduced into this country in a prehistoric period and since.

The list of such plants seems unnecessarily long; nevertheless, it does not include all of the species in the list of Philippine medicinal plants. Many already recorded have been purposely omitted, as their inclusion here would occupy too much space. Though it is a long one, it covers only investigations conducted among the Christianized natives, segregated in towns or villages, who have for some time enjoyed the advantages of modern civilization and culture. Similar investigations will be carried on later among the scattered tribes living in the forested mountains in various regions of the Archipelago.

The Philippine flora comprises not only an astonishingly large number of timber and other useful species, but also a no less astonishing wealth of medicinal plants, the great therapeutic possibilities of which will become apparent once empiricism gives way to the practice of scientific pharmacology. This subject has scarcely been touched, so far as native drugs are concerned, notwithstanding the reasonable demand that our native products be utilized in preference to those of other countries which frequently are no better than those of our own land.

To prepare a genuinely Philippine Pharmacopœia is not a simple task, for it involves a thorough chemical and pharmacodynamic study of the most important drugs already known to medical practitioners. Not only this, but careful selection must be made from among those tested in order that the formulas shall not contain several drugs that possess the same or similar curative virtues, and that the proposed Philippine code shall include such foreign drugs for which no equivalents have yet been found here.

* From the Botanical Section of the Biological Laboratory; Bureau of Science, Manila.

From our present knowledge of this matter it seems advisable to condense the list so as to include only the most important material; that is, such plants as have proved efficacious, either medicinally or toxically, according to the general conception of these two terms. There is no doubt that much of folklore has entered into the belief in the great virtues of plants reputed to be medicinal. This fact portrays clearly the primitive mentality of a part of our people who have not yet entirely thrown off the ethological traces which at one time characterized them. What might at first glance appear to be of secondary importance or even without value, may often prove the stepping-stone to chemical investigation; because a belief that may appear to be mere opinion without foundation in fact is, in reality, the result of practical observation. A thing observed may be inexplicable to one of primitive intelligence; but such observation may develop into superstition, since his mind is incapable of interpreting correctly the phenomenon he has observed, and he can only explain it as having occurred through the mysterious intervention of some deity who possesses the key to the enigma.

The mediquillos,* not really understanding the causes that produce disease, simply utilize the plants herein described in the treatment of symptoms. For this reason, the descriptions of their curative uses are usually given here in terms of symptoms rather than as remedies for the treatment of specific diseases.

The formulas used by the mediquillos for the administration of their vegetal drugs are the simplest. Their officinal and galenic preparations consist of decoctions and infusions that are more or less concentrated, recently adopted sirups, oily unguents or embrocations, watery or alcoholic macerations, poultices, plasters that have for their base pure wax or resinous substances, inhalations, fumigations, empyreumatic products, etc. Their methods of manipulation are rudimentary and inspired by false principles or by a faulty understanding of the immediate component parts of the plants. The mediquillo is not given to mixing many ingredients in one prescription; this fact makes it easier to detect the effects of the drug employed by him, and eliminates all doubt as to whether the effect can be attributed to the principal medicament or to some other one used in connection with it.

* A word used in the Philippine Islands for one having medical experience but no title.

In conclusion, it may be stated that this list of Philippine medicinal plants includes many, the curative virtues of which have been tested by missionaries who for a time exercised their calling in localities lacking the indispensable means for treatment of their sick parishioners. However, it should be remembered that the missionaries owed their knowledge of these native remedies largely to the mediquillos. Notwithstanding the aversion of the missionaries to certain superstitious practices with which these mediquillos sometimes accompanied the internal or external administration of some therapeutic remedy, the former were frequently compelled to request the services of the latter when the life of a patient became endangered.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

ALGAE

Genus GRACILLARIA

GRACILLARIA LICHENOIDES Grev. GULÁMAN.

Local names: *Guláman* (Tagalog, Sambali, Pangasinan); *gulamán* (Bicol); *gurámán* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Cagayan, Cuyo); *gurgurámán* (Cagayan).

The gelatine extracted from this seaweed is used as a pectoral and antidysenteric.

Family POLYPODIACEAE

Genus ACROSTICHUM

ACROSTICHUM AUREUM L. LAGÓLO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

The rhizomes are vulnerary, and are especially used in healing inveterate ulcers. The leaves used in topicals are emollient.

Genus ADIANTUM

ADIANTUM PHILIPPENSE L. KAIKÁI.

Local names: *Culantrillo* (Spanish in the vicinity of Manila and Pampanga); *kaikái* (Tagalog).

The fronds either in decoction or a sirup are, in European therapeutics, utilized for the same purposes as is *Adiantum capillus veneris*. In the Philippines they are administered to women in childbirth in the same manner as are the species of *Aristolochia*.

Distribution: Central Luzon to Palawan.

Genus ASPLENIUM

ASPLENIUM MACROPHYLLUM Sw. PAKÓNG-GÚBAT

Local names: *Buntót-kapón* (Tagalog); *culantrillo* (Bukidnon); *pakó* (Palawan, Bukidnon, Isabela); *pakóng-gúbat* (Manila and vicinity).

The fronds in the form of a decoction are a powerful diuretic, used in the treatment of defective urinary secretion, especially that induced by beriberi.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus **DRYNARIA**

DRYNARIA QUERCIFOLIA (L.) J. Sm. PAKPÁK-LÁUIN.

Local names: *Baga-baga* (Pangasinan); *gona tibátib* (Pampanga); *kabkáb, kabkábin, kabkábon* (Bisaya); *kabkáb* (Bicol); *kappa-kappá* (Iloko); *pakó* (Tayabas); *pakpák-láuin, paipái-amó* (Tagalog); *saga* (Benguet).

A description of this species is given in the section on ornamental plants.

The rhizomes in decoction are used as an astringent. In concentrated form they are said to be anthelmintic.

Genus **OLEANDRA**

OLEANDRA NERIIFORMIS Cav. KALISKÍS-ÁHAS.

Local names: *Kaliskís-áhas, lúnas* (Tagalog).

The stipes in decoction are an efficacious emmenagogue. They are believed, among the Filipinos, to be a good remedy for venomous snake bites.

Distribution: Benguet, Zamboanga, Basilan.

Genus **ONYCHIUM**

ONYCHIUM SILICULOSUM (Desv.) C. Chr. PAKÓNG-ANÚANG.

Local names: *Dila-dila, pakong-anúang* (Tagalog); *pakó* (Bulacan).

The fronds in decoction are good for dysentery.

Distribution: Apparently confined to the provinces of northern and central Luzon.

Family SCHIZAEACEAE

Genus **LYGODIUM**

LYGODIUM CIRCINNATUM (Burm. f.) NÍTO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The stipe is chewed and applied to the bites of venomous reptiles or insects in order to neutralize the poison.

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines from the Batanes Islands to Zamboanga.

Family CYCADACEAE

Genus **CYCAS**

CYCAS RUMPHII Miq. PITÓGO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The whole seed is roasted, pounded into small pieces, put into coconut oil, stirred, and applied to wounds, boils, itches, and other skin diseases.

Family TYPHACEAE

Genus TYPHA

TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA L. CAT-TAIL.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The woolly inflorescence is employed in the healing of wounds, yet it ought rather to be considered as hemostatic by mechanical action.

Family PANDANACEAE

Genus PANDANUS

PANDANUS TECTORIUS Soland. COMMON or BEACH PANDAN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The aërial roots yield a decoction used as a beverage in cases of blennorrhea. This decoction, together with urethral injections of the sap of the base of the banana plant, is said to be a rapid cure for this malady.

Family HYDROCHARITACEAE

Genus OTTELIA

OTTELIA ALISMOIDES (L.) Pers. KALABÓA.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves are used in topicals to cure hemorrhoids. It has been claimed that this plant has rubefacient properties.

Family GRAMINEAE

Genus ANDROPOGON

ANDROPOGON ACICULATUS Retz. TINLÁI.

Local names: *Amor-séco* (Spanish-Filipino, Tayabas, Bataan); *tinlái* (Bataan).

The entire plant in decoction is regarded as a diuretic.

Distribution: Common in central provinces of Luzon, but found also in the Mountain Province of Luzon, and the Islands of Palawan and Mindanao.

ANDROPOGON CITRATUS DC. TANGLÁD or LEMON GRASS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The roots yield a decoction used as a diuretic. The leaves are employed for aromatic baths.

ANDROPOGON SORGHUM (L.) Brot. var. **VULGARIS** (Pers.) Hack. BÁTAD.

Local names: *Bátad* (Tagalog, Bikol, Cuyo, Occidental Negros, Davao); *bukákau* (Bontoc, Iloko Provinces, Pangasinan).

The fruits yield a decoction much like that of barley and which is used similarly.

Distribution: Cultivated, on a small scale for local consumption, from northern Luzon to Mindanao and Palawan.

ANDROPOGON ZIZANIOIDES (L.) Urban. VETIVER or MORAS.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The decoction of the roots is used for tonic baths, and is taken internally as an efficacious lithotriptic.

Genus **BAMBUSA**

BAMBUSA SPINOSA Roxb. SPINY BAMBOO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on bamboos.

A decoction of the roots is administered in cases of anuria.

BAMBUSA VULGARIS Schrad. KAWÁYAN-KILÍNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on bamboos.

The aqueous sap of this plant is much esteemed by the natives as a remedy for phthisis.

Genus **COIX**

COIX LACHRYMA-JOBI L. TIGBÍ or JOB'S TEARS.

The local names of this species are given in the section on fibers.

The starch obtained from the fruit is considered as a tonic which is restorative in convalescence.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the settled areas of the Philippines.

Genus **CYNODON**

CYNODON DACTYLON (L.) Pers. BERMUDA GRASS.

Local names: *Galot-galót* (Pangasinan); *grama* (Spanish-Filipino).

A decoction of the entire plant is an effective diuretic and is also considered a pectoral.

Distribution: From northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus **ELEUSINE**

ELEUSINE INDICA (L.) Gaertn. PALAGTIKÍ or YARD GRASS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The entire plant, mixed with gogo, is used to cleanse the head of dandruff, and to prevent loss of hair.

Genus **IMPERATA**

IMPERATA CYLINDRICA (L.) Beauv. var. **KOENIGII** Benth. KÓGON.

Local names: *Buchid* (Batanes Islands); *gaon* (Benguet); *gógon* (Bikol); *kógon* (Bontoc, Tagalog, Pampanga, Bisaya, etc.); *pan'áu* (Iloko).

The fruiting spikes are regarded as vulnerary in decoction, and as a sedative when taken internally.

Distribution: Widely distributed from Batanes Islands to southern Mindanao.

Genus **ORYZA**

ORYZA SATIVA L. RICE.

Local names: *Ammai* (Ibanak); *humái* (Cebu, Misamis); *págai* (Iloko, Cagayan); *págöi* (Pangasinan); *pákü* (Igorot); *pálai* (Tagalog); *pále* (Pampanga); *páli* (Sambali); *pároi* (Bikol, Bisaya, Cuyo).

The roots and rhizomes yield a decoction employed in cases of anuria. The lye produced by the burned culms is considered by the Ilokos to be an abortive. The fruits in decoction or poultices are emollient.

Genus **PANICUM**

PANICUM STAGNINUM Retz. URARÓI.

Local names: *Lagtóm na pulá, urarói* (Camarines); *timsím* (Chinese).

A decoction of the pith is used as a diuretic.

Distribution: Widely distributed from Batanes Islands to southern Mindanao.

Genus **PASPALUM**

PASPALUM SCROBICULATUM L.

Local names: *Ang-angson* (Benguet); *balili* (Lepanto); *perag'is* (Tagalog).

A decoction of the roots and rhizomes is used as an alterative in childbirth.

Distribution: Mountain Province of Luzon to Basilan.

Genus **SCHIZOSTACHYUM**

SCHIZOSTACHYUM DIELSIANUM (Pilger) Merr.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on bamboos.

A decoction of the rhizomes makes a refreshing beverage. The young shoots are used to dissipate the opacity of the cornea.

Distribution: Very common in the central provinces of Luzon.

Genus **ZEA**

ZEA MAYS L. CORN.

Local name: *Maís* (Spanish-Filipino).

A decoction of the fresh or dried stalk, as well as that of the stigmas, is a diuretic much used by the natives of the Philippines.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout the Philippines.

Family CYPERACEAE

Genus **KYLLINGA**

KYLLINGA MONOCEPHALA Rottb. BUSÍKAD.

Local names: *Anúang, muthá* (Tagalog); *bagi-bági, puñgós* (Samar); *basíkad, botoncillo* (Laguna); *borsa ñga dadakkél* (Union); *bosbotónes, busíkad* (Bisaya); *katutu* (Cotabato); *malaapúlid* (Pampanga); *mustra* (Tayabas); *sudsúd* (Bisaya).

The rhizome yields a decoction employed as a diuretic. Mixed with oil, it is externally employed to combat certain forms of dermatosis.

Distribution: Common and widely distributed throughout the Philippines.

Family PALMAE

Genus **ARECA**

ARECA CATECHU L. BÚÑGA or BETEL PALM.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on palms.

The seeds, besides being chewed, are also much employed externally as an astringent. The tender seeds are said to be purgative, and the ripened ones grated are a vermifuge. Some care must be taken in grating, as the seeds contain poisonous elements.

ARECA HUTCHINSONIANA Becc. PISA.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on palms.

The raw terminal bud is given to children to be eaten as a vermifuge.

Genus **ARENGA**

ARENGA PINNATA (Wurmb) Merr. KÀONG or SUGAR PALM.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on palms.

The unripe fruit is edible, but when ripe is said to be a violent poison for dogs. The fuzz of the petioles is used as a hemostatic and cicatrizant.

Genus **COCOS**

COCOS NUCIFERA L. COCONUT PALM

Figures of this species and its local names are given in the section on palms.

This plant, besides its many medicinal uses, gives an empyreumatic product used generally in toothache caused by caries, and in cutaneous diseases. It is obtained by burning the endocarp in a receptacle, and condensing in another the volatile products which separate.

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines in cultivation.

Genus **CORYPHA**

CORYPHA ELATA Roxb. BURÍ.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on palms.

The young plants are brewed in decoction and administered in cases of febrile catarrh.

Family ARACEAE

Genus **ACORUS**

ACORUS CALAMUS L. LUBIGÁN or SWEET FLAG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The rhizomes are administered as a stimulant and carminative. They are said to be antirheumatic when used as an embrocation.

Genus **ALOCASIA**

ALOCASIA MACRORRHIZA (L.) Schott. BÍGA.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The petioles, in a nearly decayed state, are ground together, placed in a piece of cloth with live coals, and used as an application to alleviate toothache.

Genus **AMORPHOPHALLUS**

AMORPHOPHALLUS CAMPANULATUS (Roxb.) Blume. PUÑGÁPUÑG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The corms are caustic, and are employed, in antirheumatic poultices, as rubefacients.

Genus **CYRTOSPERMA**

CYRTOSPERMA MERKUSII (Hassk.) Schott. PALAUÁN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The spadix is used in decoction as an emmenagogue and ecbolic.

Genus **HOMALOMENA**

HOMALOMENA PHILIPPINENSIS Engl. TAHÍG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on miscellaneous plants.

The rhizomes are reputed to be antirheumatic if used in the form of an embrocation.

Genus **RHAPHIDOPHORA**

RHAPHIDOPHORA MERRILLII Engl. AMLÓNG.

Local names: *Amlóng* (Camarines); *amúlong* (Iloko); *balamai, malapakpák, tampinbanal, tibátib* (Tagalog); *balikukup bisano, dibatib, daila, garban, horag, takoline, tirbátib* (Bisaya); *dukup* (Bontoc).

The sap is employed for the cure of snake bites. The spadix of this plant is valued among the natives as an emmenagogue. perhaps on account of its form.

Distribution: Mountain Province of Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus **TYPHONIUM**

TYPHONIUM DIVARICATUM Decne.

Local name: *Gabigabíhan* (Tagalog).

The corms have a rubefacient quality, but are very rarely used.

Family FLAGELLARIACEAE

Genus **FLAGELLARIA**

FLAGELLARIA INDICA L. BALING-UÀI.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The stem and rhizome in decoction are considered diuretic.

Family COMMELINACEAE

Genus **COMMELINA**

COMMELINA BENGHALENSIS L. SABILÁU.

Local names: *Alikbángon* (Tagalog); *bias-biás* (Pampanga); *kuhási* (Batanes Islands); *kulkulási* (Union); *olikbáñgon* (Tagalog); *sabiláu* (Bisaya).

The entire plant, in decoction, is used as an emollient collyrium. It is also employed to combat strangury.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Palawan and Basilan.

Family LILIACEAE.

Genus ALIUM

ALLIUM CEPA L. — ONION.

Local names: *Aldonises, sibúyas* (Tagalog).

The bulbs, cooked and mixed with cocoanut oil, are used in the form of an ointment applied to the abdomen to provoke diuresis.

ALLIUM SATIVUM L. — BÁUANG or GARLIC.

Local names: *Ájos* (Spanish); *báuang* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra, Benguet, Nueva Ecija, Union, Zambales, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Bataan, Cavite, Batangas, Manila, Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Camarines Norte and Sur, Albay, Leyte, Marinduque, Misamis); *lasoná* (Cuyo).

The bulbs, when applied to the temples in the form of a poultice, are considered to be revulsive in headache. They are used also to mitigate the pain caused by the bites of insects, scorpions, centipedes, etc.

Genus SANSEVIERA

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA (L.) Willd. — SINAWÁ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The leaves when roasted are used as an emollient.

Genus SMILAX

SMILAX BRACTEATA Presl. — BANÁG.

Local names: *Banág* (Benguet, Union, Abra); *banál* (Benguet); *hampás-tigbálang, kamagsá, sipit-oláng* (Rizal); *kolót-bábui* (Bataan).

The rhizomes and roots are regarded as depurative when used in the form of a decoction.

Distribution: Benguet, Union, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Bataan, Sorsogon, Davao.

SMILAX CHINA L. — UBI-UBÍHAN.

Local names: *Buanal* (Benguet); *ubi-ubíhan* (Tagalog).

The roots and rhizomes taken in the form of a decoction are used as depurative in cases of herpetism, syphilis, etc.

Distribution: In the mountains of Benguet, Lepanto, Ifugao, Bontoc, Mindoro, Zambales, Negros.

SMILAX LEUCOPHYLLA Blume. — HAMPÁS-TIGBÁLANG.

Lacal names: *Bánal* (Benguet); *hampás-tigbálang, kámot-kabág* (Rizal); *ronas* (Bisaya); *zarzaparilla-putí* (Laguna).

The roots and rhizomes of this species are used as a purifier

of the blood, as is the case with all species of *Smilax*. They are considered as antisyphilitic and antirheumatic, and are generally effective in cutaneous affection.

Distribution: Benguet, Pangasinan, Bataan, Pampanga, Rizal, Laguna, Mindoro, Balabac, Palawan, Culion, and Agusan.

Family AMARYLLIDACEAE

Genus CRINUM

CRINUM ASIATICUM L. BÁKONG.

Local names: *Agubáhan* (Bisaya); *bákon* (Polillo, Mindoro); *bákong* (Bataan, Union, Pangasinan, Camarines); *kalagúkon* (Bisaya); *salibang-báng* (Bisaya).

The bulbs are prepared as an ointment, and the leaves as an emollient, both in the form of topicals. The bulbs have emetic properties.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, Bontoc, Ilocos Sur, Nueva Vizcaya, Union, Pangasinan, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Mindoro, Polillo, Palawan, Davao, Zamboanga.

Genus CURCULIGO

CURCULIGO ORCHIOIDES Gaertn.

Local names: *Estrella, talañgi, tataluañgi* (Bukidnon); *kogon-kógon* (Rizal); *sulsulitik* (Bontoc).

The plant is used as a cure for skin diseases and for headache. The root when powdered and used pure, or mixed with other tonic or carminative vegetable drugs, is considered tonic, pectoral, diuretic and aphrodisiac.

Distribution: Bontoc, Pangasinan, Rizal, Mindoro, Sorsogon, Antique, Semirara Island, Biliran Island, Palawan, Bukidnon. and Davao.

Genus EURYCLES

EURYCLES AMBOINENSIS (L.) Lindl. KATÁÑGAL.

Local names: *Ábud* (Bisaya); *katáñgal* (Bisaya); *katúngal* (Tagalog); *kósol* (Bisaya); *daúsum* (Bisaya); *panábor* (Bisaya); *talaúnur* (Bisaya); *taliunúd* (Bikol); *tambál* (Tagalog); *tanual, tonuar* (Bisaya).

The bulbs are employed as emeto-cathartic in small doses; the leaves are used externally as antirheumatic topicals.

Distribution: Cavite, Laguna, Camarines, Mindoro; often cultivated as an ornamental pot plant.

Genus HYMENOCALLIS

HYMENOCALLIS LITTORALE (Jacq.) Salisb.

Local names: *Ajos-ájos ñga maputí* (Bisaya); *bákong* (Tagalog); *lirio* (Spanish-Filipino).

The bulbs are used as a vulnerary.

Genus **POLIANTHES**

POLIANTHES TUBEROSA L. AZUCENA or TUBEROSE.

Local name: *Azucena* (throughout the Philippines).

The bulbs are used in a decoction to cure gonorrhea; and in the form of a poultice are employed as a maturative.

Distribution: Cultivated from Luzon to Mindanao.

Family DIOSCOREACEAE

Genus **DIOSCOREA**

DIOSCOREA HISPIDA Dennst. NAMÍ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The tubers, raw or cooked, are used as an anodyne and maturative in cases of tumors and buboes, and also against arthritic and rheumatic pains, etc.

Family MUSACEAE

Genus **MUSA**

MUSA ERRANS (Blanco) Teodoro var. **BOTOAN** Teodoro. BUTÚHAN.

Local names: *Butúan* or *butúhan* (Tagalog, Bikol); *buí* (Iloko); *pákol* (Bisaya).

The sap is vulnerary. The sap exuding from the base of the cut trunk is used for urethral injections in gonorrhea.

Distribution: Widely distributed and occasionally cultivated.

Family ZINGIBERACEAE

Genus **ALPINIA**

ALPINIA PYRAMIDATA Blume. LANGKAUÁS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The rhizomes are carminative and stimulative. A decoction of the leaves is used for antirheumatic and stimulant baths.

Genus **COSTUS**

COSTUS SPECIOSUS (Koenig) Sm. TUBÓNG-USÁ.

Local names: *Bastón de San José* (Spanish in Iloilo); *lúnas* (Bataan); *tambák* (Batangas); *tubóng-usá* (Camarines).

The rhizome is an aromatic medicine. It is not much used, though it sometimes replaces the species of *Kaempferia*.

Distribution: Very widely distributed throughout Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao.

Genus **CURCUMA**

CURCUMA LONGA L. DILÁU or TURMERIC.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The rhizomes when cooked in oil are stomachic and vulnerary.

Genus KAEMPFERIA

KAEMPFERIA GALANGA L. DUSÓL.

Local names: *Disól* (Bontoc); *dusó* (Tagalog, Rizal); *dusól, gusól* (Tagalog); *kisól* (Bukidnon).

The rhizome is carminative if used in decoction. When chewed, it is said to be useful in alleviating coughs. The pounded rhizome is used in curing the irritation produced by contact with stinging caterpillars.

Distribution: Bondoc, Rizal, Bukidnon.

KAEMPFERIA ROTUNDA L.

The rhizome is used internally in gastric complaints, as are the species of *Galanga*. Used externally, it is a powerful cicatrizant if mixed with coconut oil.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Philippines, both cultivated and wild.

Genus KOLOWRATIA

KOLOWRATIA ELEGANS Presl. TAGBÁK.

Local names: *Tagbák* (Rizal, Laguna, Camarines); *tagbák-bábui* (Batangas); *talbák* (Pampanga, Bataan, Laguna); *tugbák* (Tayabas).

The leaves, after having been pounded and mixed with a little salt, are rubbed on the affected parts of a paralytic patient.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Philippines.

Genus ZINGIBER

ZINGIBER ZERUMBET (L.) Sm. BARÁK.

Local names: *Banglái* (Tagalog); *barák* (Tayabas); *kalauág* (Albay); *langkauás* (Polillo); *tamohílang* (Bukidnon); *tumbong-áso* (Tagalog).

The pulverized rhizome is administered as an antidiarrhetic.

Distribution: Bontoc, Apayao, Bataan, Cavite, Manila, Batangas, Laguna, Tayabas, Polillo, Camarines, Albay, Bukidnon, Lanao; occasionally cultivated.

Family CANNACEAE

Genus CANNA

CANNA INDICA L. CANNA.

Local names: *Kakuintásan, kuintas-kuintásan* (Tagalog); *tikas-tíkas* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *lasá* (Batanes Islands).

The rhizome in decoction is used as a diuretic, and when macerated in water is said to alleviate nosebleed.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Lanao.

Family MARANTACEAE

Genus DONAX

DONAX CANNAEFORMIS (Forst. f.) K. Schum. BAMBÁN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The roots when brewed in decoction are said to act as an antidote for snake bites, and in blood-poisoning generally.

Family ORCHIDACEAE

Genus GEODORUM

GEODORUM NUTANS (Presl) Ames.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The tuberous base is regarded as emollient when utilized as a poultice.

Family CASUARINACEAE

Genus CASUARINA

CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA L. AGÓHO.

Local names: *Agóho* (Tagalog, Bisaya, Bikol, Pampangan); *agó* (Palaui Islands, Cagayan); *agok* (Cagayan, Babuyanes Islands); *agoko* (Pangasinan); *agoso* (Zambales, Nueva Ecija, Tayabas); *ak-o* (Cagayan); *aró* (Iloco, Benguet); *arobo, aroho* (Abra); *aroo* (Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Ilocos Sur); *karo* (Ilocos); *malabóhok* (Bisaya); *maribúhok* (Leyte, Surigao).

The bark, in decoction, is employed as an emmenagogic and ecbolic when taken in large doses.

Distribution: Very widely distributed from northern Luzon to Palawan and northern Mindanao, along the coast and sandy river valleys.

Family PIPERACEAE

Genus PIPER

PIPER BETLE L. BÚYO or BETEL PEPPER.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on official medicinal plants.

The leaves, together with lime and betel nut, constitute a masticatory in general use among the Filipinos, who consider it a preservative of the teeth and a prophylactic against certain complaints of the stomach. The leaves when greased with lard or sesame oil are much used by Filipinos as a carminative medicine applied to the abdomen of children suffering from gastric disorders.

PIPER NIGRUM L.

Local name: *Malisa* (Tagalog, Bisaya).

The fruit is used as a condiment by the Filipinos; and also, when applied externally, as a stimulant and rubefacient.

Distribution: Cavite, Batangas, Surigao.

PIPER RETROFRACTUM Vahl.

Local names: *Amaras* (Pangasinan); *buyo-búyo* (Bisaya); *kamara* (Abra, Union); *kayuñgo* (Manila); *litlít* (Cavite, Pangasinan); *sabia* (Cavite, Rizal, Laguna); *saog-machín* (Rizal); *subón-manúk* (Bataan).

The root is chewed and the saliva swallowed, or the root is brewed in decoction as a cure for colic.

Distribution: Babuyanes Islands, Ilocos Norte, Abra, Union, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Bataan, Cavite, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Mindoro, Antique, Palawan.

Family CHLORANTHACEAE

Genus **CHLORANTHUS**

CHLORANTHUS BRACHYSTACHYS Blume.

Local names: *Apot, gapas, umu-um* (Benguet); *gamuk* (Bukidnon); *tolal* (Basilan).

An infusion of this plant is said to be good for headache.

Distribution: Common and widely distributed at medium and higher altitudes throughout the Archipelago.

Family MORACEAE

Genus **ARTOCARPUS**

ARTOCARPUS COMMUNIS Forst. ANTIPÓLO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

A decoction of the bark is used as a vulnerary.

ARTOCARPUS CUMINGIANA Tréc. ANUBÍNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark is boiled and used as a remedy for stomachache.

ARTOCARPUS INTEGRA (Thunb.) Merr. NANGKÁ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The leaves, charred, and powdered, are used as an effective cicatrizant for the wound resulting from a surgical operation for the removal of congenital phimosis.

Genus **FATOUA**

FATOUA PILOSA Gaudich. SIKKÍR.

Local names: *Malbas-damó* (Batangas); *póro* (Unión); *sarungkár a babassít* (Ilocos Sur); *sikkír* (Union).

This plant is said to be used for swollen gums.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao. It occurs in dry thickets, on walls, cliffs, etc. at low altitudes.

Genus **FICUS**

FICUS HAUILI Blanco. HAUÍLI.

Local names: *Diudíu* (Benguet); *hauíli* (Benguet, Zambales, Bulacan, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Batangas, Mindoro); *kauíli* (Tayabas, Bataan); *labnóg* (Mindoro, Occidental Negros, Guimaras Island); *lagneób* (Bataan); *lagmút, lamnóg* (Occidental Negros); *lápting* (Pangasinan); *lillau, tuliau* (Cagayan); *liulíu* (Abra, Bontoc, Pangasinan); *raiya-ráiya* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra); *yabnói* (Batanes Islands).

The latex is used to cure certain varieties of herpes. The leaves applied externally are said to be antirheumatic.

Distribution: Very abundant throughout the Philippines, from Batanes Islands to Basilan Island.

FICUS MINAHASSAE (Teysm. & De Vr.) Miq. HAGÍMIT.

Local names: *Arímit* (Abra); *ayímit* (Polillo); *aímit, ayúmit* (Tayabas *businaí* (Ilocos Sur); hagímit (Laguna, Tayabas, Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Capiz); *hugímit* (Bukidnon); *sabfog* (Bontoc); *tambis-tambis, taísan* (Basilan); *tambuyógan* (Masbate).

The leaves are used as an antirheumatic topical. The sap is employed as a beverage.

Distribution: From northern Luzon to Basilan Island.

FICUS PAYAPA Blanco. PAYÁPA.

Local names: *Baléte* or *balíte* (Zambales, Bataan, Rizal Mindoro, Laguna, Batangas); *dalagíta* (Bisaya); *dalákit* (Oriental Negros); *lañgaban* (Cotabato); *payápa* (Tagalog, Pampangan).

The roots are an effective vulnerary when powdered and applied to wounds.

Distribution: Common in northern and central Luzon, and also collected from Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Cotabato, and Lanao.

Genus **MALAISIA**

MALAISIA SCANDENS (Lour.) Planch. MALAISÍS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The leaves are administered in decoction to women after childbirth.

Genus **STREBLUS**

STREBLUS ASPER Lour. KALIÓS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on soap substitutes.

Water in which the bark of this tree has been boiled is used for disinfecting wounds; also internally for the skin disease called "culebra." The bark is chewed as an antidote in snake poisoning. An infusion of the leaves is drunk as a tea.

Family URTICACEAE

Genus **FLEURYA**

FLEURYA INTERRUPTA (L.) Gaudich. LIPÁNG-ÁSO.

Local names: *Dalamo, damoro* (Bisaya); *lañgála, lipáng-áso, lipáng-kastíla* (Tagalog); *lúpa* (Pampanga).

The leaves, applied locally, are said to be good as a cure for carbuncles. A decoction of the root is an efficacious diuretic.

Distribution: Apayao, Nueva Vizcaya, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Polillo, Albay, Sorsogon, Antique, Misamis, Butuan, Camiguin Island, Davao, Palmas Islands.

Genus **LAPORTEA**

LAPORTEA MEYENIANA (Walp.) Warb. LIPÁNG-KALABÁU.

Local names: *Aparigua* (Bisaya); *liñgátong, lipa, lipái, lipáng-kalabáu* (Tagalog); *lipáng-dútong* (Pampanga).

The root and leaves are used in infusion as a diuretic in cases of urinary retention. The leaves are said to cure carbuncles if applied locally.

Distribution: Cagayan, Mountain Province, Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Bulacan, Cavite, Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas, Mindoro, Guimaras Island.

Genus **PILEA**

PILEA MICROPHYLLA (L.) Liebm.

The entire plant in infusion is used as a diuretic.

Distribution: Union, Pampanga, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Polillo, Albay, Palawan, Malamaui Island, Jolo, Cotabato.

Genus **POUZOLZIA**

POUZOLZIA ZEYLANICA (L.) Benn.

The leaves are used as a vulnerary, but more especially as a cicatrizant for gangrenous ulcers.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Union, Bontoc, Apayao, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Rizal,

Manila, Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Polillo, Camarines, Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Negros Oriental, Butuan, Bukidnon, Lanao, Zamboanga.

Family ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Genus ARISTOLOCHIA

ARISTOLOCHIA SERICEA Blanco — PANG-GUISÍ

Local name: *Pang-guisí'* (Iloko).

The entire fresh plant is used as a carminative, emmenagogue, and febrifuge remedy. In cases of very painful gastralgia, the root is chewed and the saliva swallowed. The root macerated in native spirituous liquors is administered *post partum* as a uterine tonic. It has been asserted that this drug is a violent abortive.

Distribution: Cagayan, Union, Batangas.

ARISTOLOCHIA TAGALA Cham. — TIMBÁÑGAN.

Local names: *Malaúbi, timbáñgan, timbañgtimbáñgan* (Tagalog); *kamkamaúlau* (Benguet); *nag-erus;* (Union); *parol-parólan* (Polillo); *tauen-tauén* (Iloko).

The roots are said to be tonic, carminative, and emmenagogic; and a very efficient remedy for infantile tympanites if they are pulverized and applied to the abdomen.

Distribution: Widely distributed from the Mountain Province of Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Family POLYGONACEAE

Genus POLYGONUM

POLYGONUM BARBATUM L. — SUBSÚBAN.

Local names: *Kanubsúban, ligan-lúpa* (Pampanga); *subsúban* (Tagalog).

The sap of the pounded leaves, applied directly to wounds, is an effective cicatrizant.

Distribution: Mountain Province of Luzon to Basilan.

Family CHENOPODIACEAE

Genus CHENOPODIUM

CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES L. — ALPASÓTES.

Local names: *Alpasótes* (Spanish-Filipino); *alpasóti* (Bontoc); *apasótes* (Union); *pasótis* (Mindoro); all corruptions of the scientific name.

The leaves and tops, crushed and mixed with cooked rice are used as a carminative in poultices applied to the abdomen of children suffering from dyspepsia. This plant is considered also to be an emmenagogue.

Distribution: In waste places throughout the Philippines.

Family AMARANTHACEAE

Genus ACHYRANTHES

ACHYRANTHES ASPERA L. — RAG-RAGÁDI.

Local names: *Áñgud* (Pampanga); *garém* (Ilocos Sur); *guella* (Palaui Island); *háñgog* (Balabac Island); *háñgor* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *háñgot* (Tagalog); *háñgug* (Mindoro, Bulacan); *higad-hígad, igad-ígad* (Ilocos Norte); *líbai* (Tagalog); *rag-ragádi* (Pangasinan); *sarámo* (Bisaya).

A decoction of the leaves and roots of this plant is used locally as a diuretic.

The sap is said to be useful in dissipating the opacity of the cornea.

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines at low and medium altitudes, a weed in open waste places.

Genus AERUA

AERUA LANATA (L.) Juss. — KARLAKÉM.

Local names: *Karlakém* (Union); *pamainap* (Mindoro).

A decoction of this plant is a very efficacious diuretic, and is said to be useful in catarrh of the bladder and in gonorrhea.

Distribution: Union, Central Luzon provinces, Mindoro, and the Visayas.

Genus AMARANTHUS

AMARANTHUS SPINOSUS L. — KALÚNAI.

Local names: *Akum* (Cotabato); *arái* (Batangas); *ayantoto* (Pampanga); *ba'uan* (Bontoc); *bayambáng* (Mindoro); *iting-íting* (Davao); *kalúnai* (Iloko); *karlúnoi* (Iloko in Bontoc); *kuantóng* (Iloko); *kulítis, kilítis* (Tagalog); *oóri* (Polillo); *siítan* (Union); *urái* (Mindoro, Tayabas).

A decoction of the root is useful in the treatment of gonorrhea.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Benguet, Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, Union, Nueva Ecija, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Mindoro, Polillo, Palawan, Davao, Cotabato.

Genus CELOSIA

CELOSIA ARGENTEA L. — KADAIÓHAN.

Local names: *Kadaióhan,* (Tagalog); *sansandok* (Ilocos Norte); *tagughúg* (Occidental Negros).

The seeds when in a decoction, or as fine powder, are considered antidiarrhetic and aphrodisiac. The leaves are edible, but are not eaten by women during menstruation.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte and Sur, Benguet, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Mindoro, Negros, Bohol, Palawan, Lanao, Davao.

Family PORTULACACEAE

Genus PORTULACA

PORTULACA OLERACEA L. GULASÍMAN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves and tops, in poultices, are used as an antihemorrhagic. In the form of an infusion they are taken as a diuretic beverage. Also they are employed to heal burns and cure certain skin diseases.

Distribution: Very common in waste places throughout the Philippines.

Family BASELLACEAE

Genus BASELLA

BASELLA RUBRA L. LIBÁTO.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The roots are employed as a rubefacient, and in poultices to reduce local swellings. The sap is used to anoint any part of the body affected by acne in order to diminish the irritation produced by that malady.

Family NYMPHAEACEAE

Genus NELUMBIUM

NELUMBIUM NELUMBO (L.) Druce. BÁINO or LOTUS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The roots, rhizomes, and flowers are employed as an astringent. The leaves and seeds are used in poultices.

Family MENISPERMACEAE

Genus ANAMIRTA

ANAMIRTA COCCULUS (L.) W. et A. LIGTÁNG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The seeds, which are very poisonous, are used to kill lice in the hair. They are also employed in fishing.

Genus ARCHANGELISIA

ARCHANGELISIA FLAVA (L.) Merr. ABÚTRA.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

A decoction of the roots and stem is used as a febrifuge, tonic, emmenagogue, or abortive, according to the quantity administered. In Zambales it is also employed as an expectorant in bronchial affections. This plant contains about 5 per cent of berberine.

Genus **CISSAMPELOS**

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA L. KALÁAD.

Local names: *Batang-bátang* (Cebu); *kaláad, kalkaláad* (Tagalog, Iloko in Union and Cagayan); *kalakalamáian* (Batangas); *kuskusípa* (Iloko); *gulagulamánan* (Tagalog); *hampapáre, himpára'* (Bisaya); *makabu* (Bulacan); *malarutto* (Apayao); *pare'-páre'* (Laguna); *parí', sampapáre'* (Bisaya); *sansáu, sansau-sansáuan, sinsau-sinsáuan* (Tagalog).

The root when brewed in decoction is considered diuretic, lithotriptic, pectoral, and febrifugal. The pounded leaves are used to cure snake bites. They are a good antiscabious remedy.

Distribution: Widely distributed throughout the Philippines.

Genus **PYCNARRHENA**

PYCNARRHENA MANILLENSIS Vidal ÁMBAL.

Local names: *Ámbal* (Tagalog); *bágo* (Negros); *halikót, halót* (Bisaya); *mamoñgol* (Tayabas).

The powdered root, taken internally, is used as a tonic medicine. It is very efficacious as a cicatrizant. It is said that it is also an excellent vulnerary and a remedy for snake bites, and that the infusion is good for women in parturition.

Distribution: Central Luzon to Zamboanga.

Genus **STEPHANIA**

STEPHANIA JAPONICA (Thunb.) Miers MARATUGÍ.

Local names: *Kuren* (Batanes Islands); *maratugí* (Bontoc).

This plant is said to be of value in the cure of itches.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Bontoc, Lepanto, Benguet, Batangas, Rizal, Laguna, Camiguin Island. In thickets and forests at low and medium altitudes.

Genus **TINOMISCIUM**

TINOMISCIUM PHILIPPINENSE Miers BAYATÍNG.

Local names: *Bayatíng* (Pampanga); *lagtáng* (Laguna); *timbangtímbang* (Tayabas).

The white milky sap diluted with water is used as an eyewash.

Distribution: Pangasinan, Laguna, Tayabas, Biliran Island, Lanao, Davao. In forests at low and medium altitudes.

Family ANNONACEAE

Genus ALPHONSEA

ALPHONSEA ARBOREA (Blanco) Merr. BOLÓN.

Local names: *Bolón* (Camarines); *kalái* (Zambales, Laguna); *lanútan* (Leyte, Mindoro, Tayabas); *lanútan-itúm* (Ticao Island); *sapiro* (Cebu).

The fruit of this tree is boiled and used locally as a cure for fever. A decoction of the fruits is a good remedy in amenorrhea.

Distribution: Central Luzon to Davao.

Genus GONIOTHALAMUS

GONIOTHALAMUS AMUYON (Blanco) Merr. AMÚYONG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The seeds cooked with oil make an effective liniment in rheumatic complaints. In decoction they are used in tympanites.

Family LAURACEAE.

Genus CINNAMOMUM

CINNAMOMUM MERCADOI Vidal KALÍÑGAG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark has rubefacient properties and is utilized as a remedy for headaches and rheumatism. It is also chewed for stomach troubles, and is used in tuberculosis. It is sometimes substituted for cinnamon as a condiment.

CINNAMOMUM MINDANAENSE Elm. MINDANAO CINNAMON.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark is used in the same manner as is Ceylon cinnamon. Filipinos use it in decoction with ginger, star anise (*Illicium anisatum*), and sugar as a stomachic beverage, and also at breakfast. It is a very agreeable and hygienic drink.

The leaves yield a stimulant and carminative medicine.

Genus LITSEA

LITSEA GLUTINOSA (Lour.) C. B. Rob. SABLÓT.

Local names: *Balañgánan* (Mindoro); *butus* (Bataan); *daláuen* (Isabela); *duñgul* (Cagayan); *lauat* (Masbate); *lokblút* (Amburayan); *lomáñgog* (Guimaras Island); *malakakáo* (Bataan); *márang* (Polillo); *mipipí* (Ticao Island); *olos-ólos* (Pangasinan); *parasablút* (Zambales); *sablót* (Union, Cagayan, Ilocos Sur, Isabela); *siblót* (Cagayan); *tagutugan* (Camarines); *tayakpok* (Agusan); *tubjus* (Batanes Islands).

The bark is used in decoction for the cure of intestinal catarrh.

Distribution: Cagayan to Cotabato.

Family CAPPARIDACEAE

Genus CAPPARIS

CAPPARIS HORRIDA L. f. HALUBÁGAT-BÁGING.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves are employed as a counter-irritant.

CAPPARIS MICRACANTHA DC. HALUBÁGAT-KÁHOÍ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

This plant is said to be used for asthma and for pains in the breast.

Genus CRATAEVA

CRATAEVA RELIGIOSA Forst. BALÁI-LAMÓK.

Local names: *Balái-lamók* (Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan); *banugan* (Masbate); *duliñgatok* (Pampanga); *léting-páko* (Nueva Ecija).

The leaves of this plant are said to be useful in cases of irregular menstruation. They are considered stomachic. The root is employed as an alterative. The sap of the bark is used as a cure in convulsions and tympanites.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Masbate and Palawan, probably also in Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago. Found in waste places, along streams, and in thickets near the sea, sometimes planted.

Genus GYNANDROPSIS

GYNANDROPSIS GYNANDRA (L.) Merr. MANÁBO.

Local names: *Manábo* (Abra); *tantandók, tantandók ñga dadakköl* (Union).

The leaves are used externally, as are the seeds of mustard, and are taken internally in certain bilious disorders. The seeds are considered to have properties similar to those of mustard.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Union, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Bataan, Rizal, Manila, Mindoro, Sorsogon, Panay, Negros Oriental, Davao, Zamboanga.

Family MORINGACEAE.

Genus MORINGA

MORINGA OLEIFERA Lam. MALUNGGÁI or HORSE-RADISH TREE.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark is used as a rubefacient remedy. It is said that the roots of this tree, if chewed and applied to the bite of a snake,

will prevent the poison from spreading. A decoction of the roots is considered antiscorbutic and is also given to delirious patients.

Family PITTOSPORACEAE

Genus PITTOSPORUM

PITTOSPORUM PENTANDRUM (Blanco) Merr. MAMÁLIS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

An aromatic decoction brewed from the leaves is used by women in their baths following childbirth. The powdered bark is employed, in small doses, as a febrifuge. If taken in larger doses, it is considered a general antidote. It is also effective in bronchitis.

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Genus ABRUS

ABRUS PRECATORIUS L. KANSASÁGA or PRAYER-BEAN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

A decoction of the leaves and roots of this plant is used as a cough cure.

Genus ADENANTHERA

ADENANTHERA INTERMEDIA Merr. TANGLÍN.

Local names: *Bagiróro* (Albay); *báhai* (Antique, Zamboanga); *bugá-yong-chína* (Ilocos Sur); *butárik* (Cagayan); *hahop* (Samar); *ípil, pamiasín* (Zambales); *kinasaikásai* (*fide* Blanco); *malaságad* (Rizal); *matáng uláng* (Laguna, Tayabas); *kaagáhan* (Laguna); *sagun-sagun* (Masbate); *tadlañgáu* (Camarines); *tanglín* (Zambales, Bataan, Laguna); *tanglón* (Pampanga).

The bark and seeds are employed as a cure for snake bites.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao, in thickets and forests at low and medium altitudes.

Genus BAUHINIA

BAUHINIA MALABARICA Roxb. ALIBANGBÁNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

A decoction of the bark is considered antidysenteric and antidiarrhetic. The leaves are used in topicals applied on the head in fevers which are accompanied by headaches.

Genus CAESALPINIA

CAESALPINIA CRISTA L. KALUMBIBÍT.

Local names: *Banbang* (Cebu); *bayág-kambíng, kalumbibít* (Tagalog, Sambali); *bebít* (Misamis); *dalogdóg* (Rizal); *dalugdúg* (Bikol, Bisaya).

The seeds when administered in the form of a powder are a febrifuge and are regarded as a tonic.

Distribution: Union, Pangasinan, Tayabas, Bataan, Rizal, Camarines, Mindoro, Palawan, Cebu, Misamis, Davao.

Genus **CASSIA**

CASSIA ALATA L. ACAPÚLCO.

Local names: *Acapulco, kapurko* (Zamboanga); *andadasí ñga bugbugtóng* (Union); *andadasí ñga dakkél* (Pangasinan); *kasítas* (Camarines); *pakayonkóm* (Bataan); *palo-china* (Negros, *Busuanga*); *sunting* (Surigao).

The sap of the leaves is an efficient antiherpetic, especially when the herpes is of the furfuraceous form.

Distribution: Throughout the settled areas of the Philippines at low and medium altitudes, locally abundant. Occasionally planted.

CASSIA FISTULA L. CAÑA-FÍSTULA.

Local names: *Baláyong* (Mindoro); *caña-fístula* or *caña-pístula* (Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, Laguna, Rizal, Mindoro); *fístula* (Cebu); *tíndalo* (Mindoro).

The pulp of the fruit is employed as a cathartic.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, Rizal, Laguna, Mindoro, Cebu, Occidental and Oriental Negros, Palawan; in cultivation only. Not to be confused with the much more widely distributed native *Cassia javanica* L., which is almost everywhere known by similar names.

CASSIA MIMOSOIDES L. KATANDÀ.

Local name: *Katandà* (Bukidnon).

The roots are used as a cure for diarrhea.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao. In open grasslands at low and medium altitudes, in some regions ascending to 1,500 meters.

CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS L. ANDADASÍ.

Local names: *Andadasí* (Union); *balátong-áso* (Tagalog); *sunting* (Samar); *tambalísa* (Zamboanga).

The seeds are used as a febrifuge. The leaves are purgative and antiherpetic, though not so efficient as those of acapulco (*Cassia alata*).

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines, from Cagayan to Zamboanga.

CASSIA SOPHERA L. TAMBALÍSA.

Local names: *Andadasí* (Ilocos Norte, Union); *tambalísa* (Tagalog).

The seeds are used as a febrifuge.

Distribution: Babuyanes Islands, Ilocos Norte, Amburayan subprovince, Union, Rizal, Laguna.

CASSIA TORA L.

Local names: *Andadasí ñga dadakköl* (Union); *baho-baho* (Bisaya); *balátong* (Laguna); *balátong-áso* (Tagalog).

The entire plant, in decoction, is taken as a vermifuge and purgative.

Distribution: Very common in Batanes Islands, Luzon, and Mindanao, but does not seem to occur in the Visayas except in Cebu.

Genus **DALBERGIA**

DALBERGIA CUMINGIANA Benth. TAHÍD-LABÚYO.

Local names: *Bulanini, kannák* (Cagayan); *kauílan* (Camarines); *tahíd-labúyo* (Tayabas).

This vine is employed in curing the stomach pains of small children.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao. In thickets and secondary forests at low and medium altitudes.

DALBERGIA FERRUGINEA Roxb. KÁMUT-KABÁG.

Local names: *Bolidtadhán* (Agusan); *kámut-kabág* (Mindoro); *kipus-kipus* (Zamboanga); *kulik-manár* (Pampanga); *malásang-salve* (Bataan); *manaon* (Tagalog); *malumalunggáyan* (Rizal).

A decoction of the wood of the stem or root is an emmenagogue, and is an abortive if the administered dose be immoderate in size.

Distribution: Isabela Province to Zamboanga.

Genus **ENTADA**

ENTADA PHASEOLOIDES (L.) Merr. GÓGO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on soap substitutes.

The stem macerated in cold water makes a cleansing soap. It is also used as an emetic.

Genus **EUCHRESTA**

EUCHRESTA HORSFIELDII (Lesch.) Benn.

Local names: *Laguan* (Tayabas); *katánda, makahilub* (Bukidnon).

The roots are chewed as a cure for snakebite.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao. Of local occurrence on the higher mountains.

Genus **MIMOSA**

MIMOSA PUDICA L. MAKAHÍA.

Local names: *Andibaíng* (Pangasinan); *bain-baín* (Iloko); *dikút-malamaríne* (Pampanga); *dilgun-súsu* (Union); *harúpai* (Leyte); *hia-hía'* (Cu-

yo); *huia'-húia'* (Bisaya); *húiag-húiag* (Occidental Negros); *kipi-kipi'* (Bisaya); *kírom-kiróm* (Samar); *kókol-dáien* (Iloko); *makahía'* (Zambales, Pangasinan, all Tagalog provinces); *tálo-magálau* (Rizal); *torog-tórog* (Bikol).

The entire plant in decoction is considered as an alterant and antiasthmatic.

Distribution: Common throughout the Philippines in open waste places at low and medium altitudes.

Genus **MUCUNA**

MUCUNA NIGRICANS (Lour.) Steud. NIPÁI.

Local names: *Alilipái* (Zamboanga); *bukitkít, ipál, lipái* (Tagalog); *baluktót* (Polillo); *danípai* (Samar); *dugló* (Bataan); *nipái* (Alabat Island); *nipói* (Bikol); *sagapók* (Capiz).

When this vine is cut, watery sap exudes freely. This water is used as a cure for many kinds of fevers.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao. In thickets and secondary forests at low and medium altitudes, locally abundant.

Genus **PHASEOLUS**

PHASEOLUS AUREUS Roxb. BALÁTONG.

Local names: *Balátong* (Union, Pangasinan); *mónggo, múnggo, balátong* (Tagalog).

A decoction of the seeds is an effective diuretic in cases of beriberi. The seeds are employed either raw or cooked in maturative poultices.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout the Islands.

Genus **PONGAMIA**

PONGAMIA PINNATA (L.) Merr. BÁNI.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark is used as an abortive by the natives of the Island of Guimaras.

Genus **PTEROCARPUS**

PTEROCARPUS BLANCOI Merr. BLANCO'S NARRA.

Local names: *Apálit* (Pampanga); *asaná* (Bulacan); *nárra* (Union, Bulacan).

The resin is used as an astringent in aphtha or thrush.

Distribution: Union, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Rizal.

Genus **SOPHORA**

SOPHORA TOMENTOSA L. SANDALAÍTAN.

Local names: *Bañgil, sambalagísai* (Bisaya); *sipon* (Batanes Island); *sandalaítan* (Tayabas, Palawan); *tabagísa* (Negros, Zamboanga); *tam-*

balísa (Mindoro, Masbate, Negros); *tambaléta* (Mindoro); *tambiligísa* (Negros);

A decoction of the root, stem, or seeds is considered as anticholeric. The seeds are used as a purgative.

Distribution: Along the seashore throughout the Philippines, abundant in some localities.

Family OXALIDACEAE

Genus AVERRHOA

AVERRHOA BILIMBI L. KAMIÁS.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The fruit is used in the same manner as is that of the following species.

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA L. BALIMBÍNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The sap of the fruit is prepared as a syrup which is administered in fevers as a cooling drink.

Genus BIOPHYTUM

BIOPHYTUM SENSITIVUM (L.) DC. MAHIHIYÁIN.

Local names: *Damóng-bungkalat* (Batangas); *damóng-híya, macahiya* (Tagalog); *mahihiyáin* (Tagalog); *makahiyang-laláke* (Laguna).

The leaves, placed under the pillow, are reputed to act as a soporific. The seeds, applied in the form of a powder, are used as a vulnerary. The roots in decoction are administered in cases of gonorrhea and of stone in the bladder.

Distribution: Cagayan to Cotabato.

Family RUTACEAE

Genus CHAETOSPERMUM

CHAETOSPERMUM GLUTINOSUM (Blanco) Swingle TABÚYOK.

Local names: *Kabúyau-áso, tabóg* (Bataan); *kalatan* (Isabela); *tabúyok* (Pangasinan).

The juice of the fruit is rubbed into the hide of a dog to cure itch. It is also used as a hair tonic.

Distribution: Isabela, Pangasinan, Bulacan, Bataan, Manila.

Genus CITRUS

CITRUS MAXIMA (Burm.) Merr. POMELO or LUKBÁN.

Local names: *Arasñgá* (Cuyo); *baóñgon* (Misamis); *barañghás* (Union); *bobonotán* (Zambales); *kabúgau* (Iloilo); *lukbán* (Cagayan, Benguet,

Union, Pangasinan, Rizal, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas, Tayabas, Camarines Norte and Sur, Albay, Marinduque); *naranja* (Spanish-Filipino); *suá* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra, Cagayan, Tarlac); *súha'* (Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Rizal, Manila, Bataan, Batangas, Tarlac, Polillo, Sorsogon, Iloilo).

The leaves, flowers, and pericarps are employed, in the form of a decoction or infusion, as a sedative in nervous affections.

Distribution: Cultivated in almost all provinces.

Genus **CLAUSENA**

CLAUSENA ANISUM-OLENS (Blanco) Merr. KAYUMANÍS.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The leaves, stuffed into pillows and placed under the head, have a soporific effect. They are also used in baths, in cases of rheumatism.

Genus **LUNASIA**

LUNASIA AMARA Blanco. LÚNAS.

Local names: *Apdóng-káhoi* (Laguna, Batangas); *labau* (Masbate); *lubi-lúbi* (Cebu); *lunan* (Pampanga); *lúnas* (Bulacan, Bataan, Rizal, Mindoro, Palawan); *lunas-bondok* (Bataan); *marmángga* (Cagayan); *paítan* (Ilocos Sur); *papaít* (Camarines); *saltikí* (Rizal, Laguna); *santikí* (Laguna).

The leaves and bark are used for stomach troubles.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Basilan.

Genus **MICROMELUM**

MICROMELUM MINUTUM (Forst.) Seem.

Local name: *Makabáñgon* (Camarines).

This plant is said to be used for curing stomachache and headache.

Distribution: Laguna, Tayabas, Catanduanes Island, Samar, Leyte, Lanao, Sulu, Basilan.

Genus **MURRAYA**

MURRAYA PANICULATA (L.) Jack. KAMÚNING.

Local names: *Banási, banaási, banáti*, etc. (through almost whole range, except Tagalog provinces); *kamáin* (Pangasinan); *kamúning* (Tagalog); *lukbán-balit* (Pangasinan).

A decoction of the leaves is used as a mouth-wash in cases of toothache.

Distribution: Widely distributed, from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus **TODDALIA**

TODDALIA ASIATICA (L.) Lam.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

A decoction of the root is antidiarrhetic and dynamogenic during convalescence from fevers. The bark is used in infusion as a bitter stomachic tonic and febrifuge. The leaves when chewed fresh are said to be useful in stomach disorders.

Genus **ZANTHOXYLUM**

ZANTHOXYLUM AVICENNAE (Lam.) DC. KÁÑGAI.

Local names: *Bagatambál, marbáar* (Bisaya); *buñgai* (Palawan); *itñgan* (Benguet); *káñgai* (Pampanga); *kayutána* (Batangas); *sálai, sálai-káñgai* (Pampanga).

A decoction of the stem is used as a stomach tonic and as a counter-poison for snake bite.

Distribution: Benguet, Zamboanga, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Batangas, Misamis, Cotabato.

ZANTHOXYLUM RHETSA (Roxb.) DC. KASÁBANG.

Local names: *Kasábang* (Ilocos Sur, Nueva Ecija, Zambales); *watána, kaietána* (Bataan, Batangas, Negros); *kaitána* (Rizal); *kaiutána* (Laguna); *palo-kaitána* (Zambales, Zamboanga); *ságai-káñgai, saládai, sálai* (Bisaya); *sárai* (Masbate).

The bark, pounded and mixed with oil, is used externally as a remedy for stomach pains. A decoction of the bark is taken internally as a cure for paleness. The bark is also used as a cure for pains in the chest. When chewed it is applied to snake bites.

Distribution: Cagayan to Camarines, Masbate, Negros, Palawan, Basilan.

Family SIMARUBACEAE

Genus **BRUCEA**

BRUCEA AMARISSIMA (Lour.) Merr.

Local name: *Bago-bágo* (Negros).

The fresh fruits are said to be good for stomachache. The dried fruits are considered by European and Chinese physicians as a very efficacious antidysenteric remedy.

Distribution: Pangasinan, Leyte, Negros, Palawan, Surigao, Misamis, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Basilan.

Genus **HARRISONIA**

HARRISONIA PERFORATA (Blanco) Merr. MAMÍKIL.

Local names: *Asimau* (Tagalog); *baguít, bauít* (Pangasinan); *bokit* (Ilocos Sur); *mamíkil* (Batangas, Rizal); *sap-sapáng* (Ilocos Sur).

The bark of the root in decoction is a very efficacious remedy for diarrhea and dysentery. It is employed also against cholera.

Distribution: Ilocos Sur, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Benguet, Zambales, Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal, Manila, Batangas, Samar, Butuan, Davao, Zamboanga.

Genus **SAMADERA**

SAMADERA INDICA Gaertn. MANUNGGÁL.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark and wood are a febrifuge, tonic, stomachic and emmenagogue when administered in the form of a maceration or decoction in water, alcohol or wine.

Family BURSERACEAE

Genus **CANARIUM**

CANARIUM LUZONICUM (Blume) A. Gray PILI.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oleo-resin is a stimulant medicine used externally.

CANARIUM VILLOSUM (Blume) F.-Vill. PAGSAHÍÑGIN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The resin is used medicinally.

Genus **GARUGA**

GARUGA ABILO (Blanco) Merr. BÓGO.

Local names: *Abílo* (Tagalog); *bio* (Ilocos Sur); *búgo* or *bógo* (Mindoro, Masbate, Negros Occidental, Cebu, Misamis, Zamboanga, Cotabato); *bunus* (Ilocos Norte); *lamió* (Rizal); *libás* (Tayabas); *taliñgánan* (Zamboanga).

Blanco says that a decoction of the root is administered to those suffering from consumption.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte and Sur, Union, Pangasinan, Rizal, Nueva Ecija, Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Negros Occidental, Mindoro, Cebu, Misamis, Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga.

Family MELIACEAE.

Genus **CHISOCHETON**

CHISOCHETON PENTANDRUS (Blanco) Merr. KÁTONG-MACHÍN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

An oil extracted from the fruit of this species is used as a hair cosmetic.

Genus **DYSOXYLUM**

DYSOXYLUM DECANDRUM (Blanco) Merr. AGÁRU.

Local names: *Agáru* (Pangasinan); *bagulibás* (Basilan); *boháue* (Masbate); *buntúgan* (Camarines); *igíu* (Batangas); *pamatágin* (Cagayan); *kugyug* (Mindoro); *malaaduás, paluáhan* (Occidental Negros); *tadiáng-kalabáu* (Laguna); *taming-táming* (Basilan Island).

The bark administered as a fine powder is a safe emetic.

Distribution: Cagayan to Basilan Island.

Genus **MELIA**

MELIA AZEDARACH L. PARAÍSO.

Local name: *Paraiso* (Spanish-Filipino).

The bark is considered a vermifuge.

Distribution: Cultivated in all parts of the Archipelago.

Genus **SANDORICUM**

SANDORICUM KOETJAPE (Burm. f.) Merr. SANTÓL.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The fresh leaves applied to the skin are sudorific. In decoction, they are used for baths in cases of fever.

Genus **XYLOCARPUS**

XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM Koenig. TABÍGI.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

The bark is astringent. The fruits and seeds, powdered or in decoction, are employed as an antidiarrhetic.

Family EUPHORBIACEAE.

Genus **ACALYPHA**

ACALYPHA INDICA L.

Local names: *Bugós* (Tagalog); *maraótong* (Iloko).

The juice of the root and leaves is given to children as an expectorant and emetic in bronchitis. It is also administered in decoction.

Distribution: Laguna, Batangas, Mindoro, Palawan, Balabac Island, Davao, Zamboanga.

Genus **ALEURITES**

ALEURITES MOLUCCANA (L.) Willd. LUMBÁNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The seeds yield an oil used as a mild purgative.

ALEURITES TRISPERMA Blanco — BAGILUMBÁNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oil extracted from the seeds is an effective insecticide. The sap of the bark is employed as a cure for scurf of the head.

Genus **BREYNIA**

BREYNIA RHAMNOIDES (Retz.) Muell.-Arg. — MATÁNG-HÍPON.

Local names: *Gungumayi* (Bontoc); *matáng-hípon* (Bulacan, Manila, and vicinity); *matáng-oláng* (Tayabas); *matáng-sága* (Cuyo Island); *matáng uláng* (Butuan); *santíng* (Basilan); *sintug* (Zamboanga); *sáñgut-oláng* (Bisaya); *tañgísan-bagío* (Davao).

The bark is an astringent used to prevent hemorrhage.

Distribution: Very widely scattered throughout the Philippines from northern Luzon to Basilan.

Genus **CICCA**

CICCA ACIDA (L.) Merr. — ÍBA.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The bark yields a decoction which is employed in bronchial catarrh.

Genus **CROTON**

CROTON TIGLIUM L. — CROTON-OIL PLANT.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The seeds and the oil extracted from them are violently drastic, and are used as revulsives in cases of rheumatism and cough. The plant is also used to poison fish.

Genus **EUPHORBIA**

EUPHORBIA HIRTA L. — GATAS-GÁTAS.

Local names: *Botobotónis, sayíkan* (Tagalog); *bottónis* (Bontoc); *bugayau* (Samar); *buyayára, tauáua* (Bisaya); *gatas-gátas* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *golondrina* (Spanish-Filipino); *magátas, malimàlis, sisióhan* (Pampanga); *maragátas* (Union); *soro-sóro* (Camarines); *tairas* (Batanes Islands); *taua-táua* (Occidental Negros).

The entire plant is used as an antidote, being considered haemostatic, sedative, and soporific. In decoction it is very efficacious for allaying the dyspnoea of asthmatics.

Distribution: Batanes to Basilan.

EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA L.

Local names: *Bait* (Tagalog, Pampangan, Bisaya); *karimbuáya* (Bontoc); *sorosóro, sorog-sorog* (Tagalog, Pampangan).

A fluid extracted from the roasted leaves is used in earache.

Distribution: Cultivated in gardens; apparently nowhere spontaneous.

EUPHORBIA THYMIFOLIA L.

Local names: *Golandrina* (corrupted Spanish); *makikitot* (Bontoc).

The leaves are commonly employed in poultices to counteract the effects of bites of poisonous snakes; also as an efficient vulnerary. The latex is sometimes used to dissipate the opacity of the cornea.

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines in waste places along roads and trails, in fallow rice-paddies, etc.

EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI L. CONSUÉLDA.*

Local names: *Balibali* (Iloilo); *consuélda* (Spanish); *gaton* (Benguet); *katuít* (Tagalog); *solda-sólda* (Leyte); *solsoldóng* (Pangasinan); *soro-sóro* (Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Rizal, Iloilo); *sosueldo* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra, Union); *susuérdo* (Zambales); *suelda-consuelda* (Bulacan, Manila, Cavite, Camarines Sur, Zamboanga); *sueldo-consuéldo* (*Camarines*); *suerdo-consuérdo* (Cagayan, Bataan, Marinduque).

The stems are used in poultices to aid the healing of fractures of the bones. The latex is said to be an energetic revulsive. It is also employed as a cure for wounds. If allowed to get into the eyes, it is said to cause blindness.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao. Occasionally planted in gardens, but apparently nowhere spontaneous.

Genus **EXCOECARIA**

EXCOECARIA AGALLOCHA L. BUTA-BUTA.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

The latex is known as a caustic; nevertheless it is used in healing obstinate ulcers.

Genus **HOMONOIA**

HOMONOIA RIPARIA Lour. MAÑGÁGOS.

Local names: *Agoói* (Bulacan); *agoioí* (Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Tayabas); *agukúk, kagoióí* (Rizal); *dumánai* (Tagalog, Iloko); *lumánai* (Tagalog); *apoióí, mañgágos* (Tayabas); *balánti* (Bataan, Zambales; *hañgárai* (Samar); *liúhon* (Sambali); *lumanáia* (Tagalog); *malabugós, miagook, miagus* (Occidental Negros); *manágos* (Mindoro).

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* The Spanish name of a European medicinal plant (*Symphytum officinale L.*) which, in the original form or various corruptions of it, has become the almost universal name of *Euphorbia tirucalli* in the Philippines.

In the southern part of the Philippine Archipelago it is used, like sarsaparilla, as an efficient stimulant in the treatment of certain venereal diseases. A decoction of the roots is used as an emetic. Water running at the foot of these shrubs is considered as having depurative properties.

Distribution: From northern Luzon to southern Mindanao, on banks and in beds of streams.

Genus **JATROPHA**

JATROPHA CURCAS L. TÚBANG-BÁKOD OR PHYSIC NUT.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oil of the seeds is a drastic purgative. A decoction of the leaves is a good antidiarrhetic. A decoction of the roots is also used as a cure for diarrhea; while that of the leaves is employed as a cough remedy. The bark of this plant is pounded slightly and placed in the mouth as a cure for snake bite. It is apparently also applied to the bites of various animals.

JATROPHA MULTIFIDA L. MANÁ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The seeds are an energetic and dangerous cathartic. Their use has been almost abandoned in native medicine.

Genus **MACARANGA**

MACARANGA GRANDIFOLIA (Blanco) Merr. BIÑGÁBING.

Local names: *Biluak* (Bataan); *biñgábing* (Tagalog); *binúñgas* (Batangas).

The resin is used as an astringent gargle for ulcers in the mouth.

Distribution: Rizal, Bataan, Batangas, Laguna, Mindoro.

MACARANGA TANARIUS (L.) Muell.-Arg. BINÚÑGA.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The powdered root is used as an emetic in fevers. In decoction, it is administered to cure haemoptysis.

Genus **MALLOTUS**

MALLOTUS PHILIPPENSIS (Lam.) Muell.-Arg. BANÁTO.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

The red glands of the fruit have been used as an antiherpetic, but are more useful when taken internally as an anthelmintic.

Genus **MANIHOT**

MANIHOT UTILISSIMA Pohl. CASSAVA or KAMÓTENG-KÁHOI.

Local names: *Balinghói* (Mindoro); *kamóte-kóhoi* (Moro); *kamóteng-káhoi* (Sambali, Tagalog, Bikol, Bisaya); *kamóte-móro* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Union, Pangasinan); *kamoti-ti-moro or kamotit-moro* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Cagayan); *kamóteng-bisáya* (Pangasinan); *kamóteng-dútong* (Pampanga); *kamóte-sa-móro* (Bikol); *kamóteng-káui* (Cuyo); *kánggos* (Bikol); *káong-móro* (Sambali).

A decoction of the bark of the trunk is considered antirheumatic.

Distribution: Cultivated in almost all provinces.

Genus **MELANOLEPIS**

MELANOLEPIS MULTIGLANDULOSA (Reinw.) Reichb. f. & Zoll. ÁLIM.

Local names: *Álöm* (Pangasinan, Cuyo); *álim, takip-asín* (Tagalog); *álom* or *álum* (Bikol, Bisaya); *pasalkál* (Pampanga); *tres puntos* (Spanish-Filipino).

The bark and leaves when slightly heated and applied to the skin are used as a sudorific.

Distribution: In thickets and waste places throughout the Philippines.

Genus **PHYLLANTHUS**

PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI L. TALIKÚD.

Local names: *Malakirum-kirúm* (Samar); *sampaloksampalokan* (Rizal, Manila); *San Pedro* (Occidental Negros); *surusampálok, turutalikód* (Camarines); *talikúd* (Ilocos Norte); *taltallikúd* (Iloko); *yerba de San Pablo* (Bisaya).

The entire plant is used in decoction as a tonic for the stomach. It is also an emmenagogue and is considered as a febrifuge giving positive results in cases of ague.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Amburayan, Union, Pangasinan, Rizal, Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Tayabas, Pampanga, Camarines, Batangas, Panay, Negros, Butuan, Lanao, Davao, Basilan.

PHYLLANTHUS RETICULATUS Poir. MATÁNG-BUYÚD.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on miscellaneous plants.

The bark and the leaves are considered diuretic and alterative They are also reported to be purifiers of the blood.

Genus **RICINUS**

RICINUS COMMUNIS L. TAÑGAN-TÁÑGAN or CASTOR-OIL PLANT.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The leaves, fresh and whole, are used externally in headache. The seeds are purgative and are regarded as antirheumatic. The leaves, cooked with milk, are employed in poultices for certain varieties of ulcers.

Family ANACARDIACEAE

Genus ANACARDIUM

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE L. KASÚI or CASHEW NUT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oil of the pericarp is used as a powerful escharotic.

Genus MANGIFERA

MANGIFERA INDICA L. MANGGÁ or MANGO.

Local names: *Mampala* (Balabac); *mampálang* (Basilan); *mángga* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Cagayan, Abra, Benguet, Bontoc, Isabela, Vizcaya, Union, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Zambales, Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal, Bataan, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas, Tayabas, Camarines, Albay, Marinduque, Masbate, Leyte, Cebu, Iloilo, Agusan, Misamis, Cotabato, Davao, Basilan); *páho* (Iloilo, Capiz); *pumángga* (Cuyo).

A decoction of the root is considered diuretic. The bark and seeds are astringent. The leaves are prepared as a tea. The resin is used as a cure for aphthoes.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout the Philippines.

Genus SEMECARPUS

SEMECARPUS CUNEIFORMIS Blanco. LIGÁS.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The oil of the pericarp is used as a caustic or escharotic, and sometimes in the treatment of certain indolent ulcers.

Genus SPONDIAS

SPONDIAS PURPUREA L. SINIGUÉLAS.

Local names: *Ciruélas* (Spanish, "plums"); *sarguélas* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra, Union, Cagayan, Pangasinan, Zambales); *siniguélas* (Tagalog provinces, Marinduque); *siriguílas* (Bikol provinces, Misamis); *sirguélas* (Iloilo, Cuyo).

A decoction of the bark is an efficacious antidysenteric and is also used in cases of infantile tympanites.

Distribution: Cultivated from northern Luzon to Mindanao and Palawan.

Family CELASTRACEAE

Genus CELASTRUS

CELASTRUS PANICULATA Willd. LANGITNGÍT.

Local names: *Laguete, langitngít* (Tagalog).

A description of this species is given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The seeds when pulverized are administered as an antirheumatic, and are also used in cases of paralysis. The sap of the leaves is given as an antidote in cases of opium poisoning.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus **LOPHOPETALUM**

LOPHOPETALUM TOXICUM Loher. ABÚAB.

Local names: *Abúab, bantígi* (Tagalog); *dayandáng* (Mindoro); *ditá* (Tagalog, Bikol); *alibambaŋ̃gan* (Davao); *patí-i babáye* and *laláke* (Lanao); *tandó'* (Zamboanga).

The thickened sap of the bark is used by the Negritos and other hillmen to poison the tips of their arrows.

Distribution: Central Luzon to Zamboanga.

Family HIPPOCRATEACEAE

Genus **SALACIA**

SALACIA PRINOIDES (Willd.) DC. MATÁNG-ULÁNG.

Local name: *Matáng-uláng* (Tagalog).

The roots are used in decoction in cases of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. They are regarded as an abortive.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Philippines.

Family ICACINACEAE.

Genus **GONOCARYUM**

GONOCARYUM CALLERYANUM (Baill.) Becc. TAÍŊGAŊ̃-BÁBUI.

Local names: *Ampáleng, gozzáng-kalíŋ̃ga* (Isabela); *bitotu* (Tayabas); *busígan* (Cagayan); *duhatduhátan* (Bataan); *karasoko* (Cagayan); *lúnas* (Bataan, Rizal, Laguna); *malagozzán* (Isabela); *malaikmó-laláki* (Nueva Ecija); *malaikmó* (Bataan, Bulacan, Batangas, Tayabas); *malapandakáki* (Zambales, Tayabas); *malapinggán* (Laguna); *maragauak, maragauéd* (Cagayan); *malasamát* (Cagayan, Bataan); *malatapái* (Camarines); *rogrogsó* (Union); *taíŋ̃gaŋ̃-bábui* (Tayabas); *saling-bató* (Laguna); *uratán* (Ilocos Norte); *yáya* (Cagayan).

Hunting-dogs after having been subjected to the smoke of the burning flowers or fruits of this species are said to be very good at catching wild hogs or deer. This plant is said to be used as a cure for stomach troubles.

Distribution: Batanes Islands and all provinces of Luzon. Common in virgin forests at low and medium altitudes.

Family SAPINDACEAE

Genus **CARDIOSPERMUM**

CARDIOSPERMUM HALICACABUM L. var. **MICROCARPUM.** LAGUPÓK.

Local names: *Angélica* (Iloilo); *bangkílong* (Tagalog); *faról* (Spanish-Filipino); *lagupók* (Cuyo); *lobo-lobóhan* (Batangas); *palpaltóog* (Ilocos

Sur); *paltík-váka* (Zambales); *paltuk-paltúkan* (Pampanga); *paputukán* (Cavite); *pariá-áso* (Union); *parpariá* (Ilocos Norte); *purpuráok* (Pangasinan).

A decoction of the root is regarded as diaphoretic, and is used for catarrh of the bladder. The leaves are considered antirheumatic whether taken internally in the form of a beverage or applied externally in oil embrocations.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Zamboanga.

Genus **DODONAEA**

DODONAEA VISCOSA (L.) Jacq. KASÍRAG.

Local names: *Alipáta* (Tagalog); *dumánai* (Benguet); *hagui-úi* (Tayabas); *kalapínai* (Tagalog); *kasírag* (Sambali); *ligad* (Palawan); *tabáu* (Tayabas).

The bark employed in decoction is an efficacious astringent in humid eczema and for healing simple ulcers. It is also considered a good febrifuge.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, Zambales, Bataan, Tayabas, Sorsogon, Mindoro, Palawan.

Genus **GUIOA**

GUIOA KOELREUTERIA (Blanco) Merr. (*G. Perrottetii* Radlk.) ALÁHAN.

Local names: *Aláhan, alásan, bilde-maríang-itim, mamális, nisi-nisí* (Bataan); *anáñgin, malasañgí* (Rizal); *angsét* (Ilocos Sur); *báñgil, gisi-gisí, malahábi* (Zambales); *basai* (Guimaras Island); *busikag* (Balabac Island); *cha* (Cebu); *imális, kaningníng* (Mindoro); *kamutólen, pamutólen, vibres* (Pangasinan); *malauás* (Nueva Ecija); *ñgisi-ñgisí* (Zambales, Bataan, Mindoro); *paksíon* (Iloilo) *sálab* (Laguna, Tayabas, Polillo); *sálub* (Bataan, Rizal, Polillo); *uás, uwás* (Ilocos Norte); *ulás* (Benguet).

An oil extracted from the seed is used in the cure of certain skin diseases.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus **HARPULLIA**

HARPULLIA ARBOREA (Blanco) Radlk. UÁS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on soap substitutes.

The bark and fruits are used to prevent leech bites. The bark is also used as a substitute for *Entada phaseoloides* as a hair tonic. It contains an active substance which stupefies and kills fish. The oil of the seeds is sometimes used as an antirheumatic.

Genus **LEPIDOPETALUM**

LEPIDOPETALUM PERROTTETII (Camb.) Blume. DÁPIL.

Local names: *Bigás* (Occidental Negros); *dápil* (Nueva Ecija); *dila-díla* (Pampanga); *malakakáo* (Zamboanga); *marinsiáno, paga-paga* (Cota-

bato); *ualís* (Tagalog); *uas* (Pangasinan); *sagádan* (Manobo); *sálab* (Tagalog); *tolotígre* (Occidental Negros).

The powdered seeds are used to kill wild hogs.

Distribution: Pampanga, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas, Camarines, Negros, Biliran, Lanao, Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga, Basilan.

Family BALSAMINACEAE

Genus IMPATIENS

IMPATIENS BALSAMINA L. KAMANTÍGI'.

Local name: *Kamantígi'* (Tagalog).

The leaves are pounded and used in poultices to dissolve felons.

Distribution: Bontoc, Manila, Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Camarines, Bukidnon.

Family RHAMNACEAE

Genus COLUBRINA

COLUBRINA ASIATICA (L.) Brongn. KABATÍTI.

Local names: *Kabatíti* (Tagalog, Palawan, Polillo); *kayakás* (Union); *paliá-láut* (Tawi-Tawi); *uatítik* (Bisaya).

The leaves are used in decoction to alleviate the irritation of and to cure certain diseases of the skin. The fruits are used as a fish poison.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Tawi-Tawi and Palmas Islands.

Genus VENTILAGO

VENTILAGO DICHOTOMA (Blanco) Merr. SALÁPAU.

Local names: *Salápau, silípau* (Tagalog); *pakpák-tutubí* (Rizal).

The bark, pulverized and mixed with oil, is useful in certain cutaneous diseases.

Distribution: Rizal, Laguna, Polillo, Sorsogon.

Genus ZIZYPHUS

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA (L.) Lam. JUJUBE or MANZANITAS.

Local names: *Manzanas* or *manzanitas* (Spanish-Filipino throughout the Philippines).

A decoction of the bark and leaves is employed as an effective astringent in dysentery and diarrhea, and is used in bowel trouble of all kinds.

Distribution: Pampanga, Tarlac, Bataan, Cavite, Rizal, Manila, Batangas, Negros Oriental, Zamboanga.

Family VITACEAE

Genus CISSUS

CISSUS QUADRANGULARIS L. SUGPON-SUGPÓN.

Local names: *Sugpon-sugpón, sulpa-sulpa* (Bisaya).

The sap is applied in the form of drops in cases of otorrhea and epistaxis. It is also used as an alterative in irregularities of menstruation.

Distribution: Luzon (Cagayan, Batangas, Rizal), Negros, Cebu, Siquijor. In dry thickets in and about towns at low altitudes.

Genus COLUMELLA

COLUMELLA TRIFOLIA (L.) Merr. ARÍUAT.

Local names: *Aríuat* (Union); *grapokol, kabilan, kalit-kalít* (Tagalog); *kagundi, kikindi, lagini, lañgiñgi, lupo* (Bisaya); *kalút-pamo* (Pangasinan).

The leaves yield a decoction which is considered as antiscorbutic. The sap of the leaves is regarded as having similar properties.

Distribution: Bontoc, Union, Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Camarines, Albay, Mindoro, Biliran, Iloilo, Negros, Cebu, Palawan, Misamis, Lanao, Davao.

Genus LEEA

LEEA ACULEATA Blume. MALI-MALÍ

Local names: *Amamáli* (Samar, Agusan); *balinaunáu* (Tayabas); *hára* (Laguna); *kemamále, memamále* (Bukidnon); *mali-malí* (Laguna); *mamálig* (Cotabato); *sípit-kahíg* (Tayabas).

The leaves are said to be used for purifying bad blood.

Distribution: Babuyanes Islands and northern Luzon to Mindanao and Palawan, in most or all the islands and provinces. Common in thickets and second-growth forests, especially along streams at low and medium altitudes.

LEEA MANILLENSIS Walp. AMAMÁLI.

Local names: *Abang-ábang* (Laguna); *alumani* (Union); *alumamáni* (Abra, Ilocos Sur, Lepanto); *amamál* (Pangasinan); *amamáli* (Bisaya); *ayáman-kilát* (Zambales); *kallákal* (Igorot in Benguet); *kaliantáng* (Bataan); *kaliantán* (Mindoro); *kulátai* (Palawan); *mali-malí* (Pampanga, Laguna); *mamañgal* (Palawan); *taliantán* (Rizal, Bataan, Cavite); *tumbosut* (Occidental Negros); *vodadin* (Batanes Islands).

The roots, branches, and leaves, used in decoction, are considered vulnerary.

Distribution: Very common throughout the Philippines.

Genus **TETRASTIGMA**

TETRASTIGMA HARMANDII Planch. ÁYO.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

A decoction of this plant is taken internally as a powerful diuretic. Also, it is employed externally as a lotion to cure scabies.

Family TILIACEAE

Genus **CORCHORUS**

CORCHORUS ACUTANGULUS Lam. PASAU NA HÁBA'.

Local names: *Pásau na hába'* (Tagalog); *salsalúyut* (Union).

The seeds are employed in the same manner as are those of *Corchorus capsularis*, and for the same affections.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte, Bontoc, Union, Bataan, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Mindoro, Palawan, Lanao.

CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS L. PÁSAU NA BÍLOG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The leaves are used as a cure for headache. The seeds, either as a powder or in decoction, are used as a tonic, carminative and febrifuge.

CORCHORUS OLITORIUS L. PÁSAU or JUTE.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The seeds are said to be employed as a purgative.

Genus **MUNTINGIA**

MUNTINGIA CALABURA L. DÁTILES.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The flowers are used in infusion in the same manner as are those of *Tilia europaea*.

Genus **TRIUMFETTA**

TRIUMFETTA BARTRAMIA L. KULOT-KULÓTAN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The roots and leaves are used in decoction as an emollient in the same manner as are *Urena*, *Abutilon*, etc. It is also employed as an antiblennorrhagic.

Family MALVACEAE

Genus ABELMOSCHUS

ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS Medic. KASTÚLI'.

Local names: *Dalupang, kastiokastiógan, kastúli'* (Tagalog); *dukúm, marikúm, maropoto, sapinit* (Bisaya); *kalúpi* (Tayabas, Laguna); *kastokastolían* (Pampanga).

The seeds after being pounded and prepared in decoction are administered as a diuretic, tonic and carminative. A mucilaginous decoction of the root and leaves is used in the treatment of gonorrhea. The seeds are also employed as an antihysteric.

Distribution: Bataan, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Sorsogon, Catanduanes, Capiz, Camiguin Island, Surigao, Bukidnon, Palmas Islands.

Genus ABUTILON

ABUTILON INDICUM (L.) Sweet GILIÑG-GILÍÑGAN.

Local names: *Dulúpang, malvas de castilla, malvís* (Bisaya); *gilinggilíñgan, kuakuakohan, kuako-kuakohan* (Tagalog); *lulupáu* (Iloco); *luplupp áu* (Union); *malvas* (Cagayan, Manila, Mindoro, Agusan); *márbas* (Tayabas, Polillo, Agusan); *taratakúpis* (Bisaya); *yampóng* (Bisaya).

The leaves yield an emollient decoction.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao.

Genus HIBISCUS

HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS L. OKRA.

A syrup which is useful in sore throat attended with hoarseness is made from the mucilaginous fruit.

HIBISCUS MUTABILIS L. MAPULÁ.

Local names: *Amapóla* (Spanish for "poppy"; so called in Manila); *mapulá* (Tagalog, Bikol).

The flowers are considered pectoral when employed in decoction.

Distribution: Reported from Manila, Laguna, Camarines, Misamis, Surigao, Davao, but probably found cultivated in many other regions.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS L. GUMAMÉLA.

Local names: *Arogáñgan, antoláñgan, kayáñga, gumaméla, tapoloñga, tarakáñgan, tauráñgan* (Tagalog, Pampanga, Bisaya); *gumaméla* (Tayabas, Manila and vicinity, Basilan); *kayáñga* (Bontoc); *kayáñga-rosa* (Iloko).

The roots, bark, leaves and flowers in decoction are used as an emollient.

Distribution: Cultivated in almost all provinces.

HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA L. ROSELLE.

The root is bitter, and is regarded as tonic and aperitive.

Distribution: Bontoc subprovince, Manila and vicinity, Laguna.

HIBISCUS TILIACEUS L. MALUBÁGO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The bark is used as an emetic. The flowers boiled in milk are employed for the cure of earache.

Distribution: Common throughout the Philippines. Very easily propagated by means of cuttings.

Genus **MALACHRA**

MALACHRA CAPITATA L. BAKEMBÁKES.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The root and leaves, used in decoction, are considered emollient in enemas and for bathing purposes.

Distribution: Common in waste places throughout the Philippines.

Genus **MALVASTRUM**

MALVASTRUM COROMANDELINUM (L.) Garcke SALSALÚYUT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The leaves are employed as a cure for carbuncles.

Genus **SIDA**

SIDA ACUTA Burm. f. TAKLING-BÁKA.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The roots and leaves are emollient in decoction, which, taken internally, is considered a specific against hemorrhoids, fever and impotency, and also as a general tonic. As a demulcent and diuretic, it is used in gonorrhea and rheumatism.

SIDA CORDIFOLIA L.

A description of this species and its local name are given in the section on fiber plants.

In decoction, the leaves are regarded as emollient and as having diuretic properties.

SIDA JAVENSIS Cav. (S. humilis Willd.) IGAT-ÍGAT.

Local names: *Hapúnan-nikník* (Rizal); *igat-igat, padda-paddák-púsa, mar-maraípus* (Union); *kolótane-báging* (Tagalog).

The entire plant in decoction is used as a specific for gonorrhea.

Distribution: Union, Pangasinan, Bataan, Rizal, Manila, Laguna.

Genus **THESPESIA**

THESPESIA POPULNEA (L.) Soland. BANÁLO.

Local names: *Banágo, malibágo, tuba-tuba* (Tayabas); *banálo* (Cavite); *bubúi-gúbat* (Tagalog); *malobágo* (Zamboanga); *marabágo* (Ilocos Norte); *válo* (Batanes Islands).

A decoction of the bark is regarded as alterative if administered internally. It is used externally as an embrocation. A decoction of the leaves is reputed to be emollient and a cure for itches. The juice of the fruit is sometimes used in certain herpetic diseases.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Basilan.

Genus **URENA**

URENA LOBATA L. KOLLOKOLLÓT.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The roots and leaves are emollient when prepared as a decoction.

Family BOMBACACEAE

Genus **BOMBAX**

BOMBAX CEIBA L. MALABÚLAK.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The roots are considered astringent, restorative, alterative, and aphrodisiac. They are used as a restorative in pthisis. The gum is very astringent.

Genus **CEIBA**

CEIBA PENTANDRA (L.) Gaertn. COTTON TREE or KÁPOK.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The tender fruit is used as an emollient. The bark is employed as a vomitive. This bark is preferred to that of the malabúlak (*Bombax ceiba*) as an aphrodisiac. Brewed into a decoction it is regarded as a specific in febrile catarrh.

Family STERCULIACEAE

Genus **ABROMA**

ABROMA FASTUOSA Jacq. ANABÓ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The root is frequently used as an efficient emmenagogue, especially in the different forms of dysmenorrhea. Its use usually gives speedy relief.

Genus **KLEINHOVIA**

KLEINHOVIA HOSPITA L. TAN-ÁG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The bark and leaves are poisonous. In Marinduque they are used to poison eels. A decoction of the leaves is said to be antiscabious.

Genus **PENTAPETES**

PENTAPETES PHOENICEA L. FLORES DE LAS DOCE.

Local name: *A las doce* (Union, Tayabas).

The fruit in decoction is used as an emollient.

Distribution: Cagayan, Union, Bataan, Laguna, Tayabas, Negros, Samar, Surigao, Davao, Cotabato.

Genus **PTEROCYMBIUM**

PTEROCYMBIUM TINCTORIUM (Blanco) Merr. TALÚTO.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The bark and the fruit are poisonous.

Genus **PTEROSPERMUM**

PTEROSPERMUM DIVERSIFOLIUM Blume. BAYÓK.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The bark and flowers charred and mixed with the glands of *Mallotus philippinensis* are employed in smallpox to cause suppuration.

Genus **STERCULIA**

STERCULIA FOETIDA L. KALUMPÁNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

A decoction of the bark is used in cases of dropsy and rheumatism as an aperient, diaphoretic and diuretic. A decoction of the fruit is astringent.

Genus **THEOBROMA**

THEOBROMA CACAO L. CACAO.

A decoction brewed from the root is an emmenagogue and is regarded as ecbolic.

Distribution: Bontoc, Lepanto, Manila, Mindoro, Polillo Island, Leyte, Surigao, Lanao, Palawan, Cotabato.

Genus **WALTHERIA**

WALTHERIA AMERICANA L. BARÚBAD.

Local names: *Barúbad* (Union); *kanding-kandíng* (Occidental Negros).

This plant is considered as a febrifuge and also as an antisyphilitic.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte, Nueva Vizcaya, Bontoc, Union, Bulacan, Bataan, Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Camarines, Mindoro, Negros Occidental, Antique, Culion, Palawan.

Family DILLENIACEAE

Genus **DILLENIA**

DILLENIA PHILIPPINENSIS Rolfe KATMÓN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The acid juice of the fruit, when mixed with sugar, is used as a cough cure. It is also employed for cleansing the hair.

Family GUTTIFFERAE

Genus **CALOPHYLLUM**

CALOPHYLLUM BLANCOI Pl. & Tr. BITANHÓL.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

The sap of the bark of this plant, especially when mixed with sulphur, is used locally as a cure for boils and wounds. A cloth kept moist with the sap is applied on the breast of a patient suffering from asthma.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM L. BITÁOG or PALOMARIA DE LA PLAYA.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oil obtained from the seeds and the oleo-resin from the bark form a very energetic cicatrizant; the latter is used as a balsamic in affections of the lungs. The leaves are used to cure affections of the eye. The oleo-resin is employed on wounds. Water in which the leaves have been pressed is said to be an efficient astringent against hemorrhoids.

Genus **CRATOXYLON**

CRATOXYLON BLANCOI (Blume) Mus. GUYUNG-GÚYUNG.

Local names: *Bansílai* (Surigao); *baringkokórong* (Ilocos Sur, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Camarines); *guyung-gúyung* (Pangasinan, Cavite, Rizal, Basilan); *kansílan* (Bisaya); *kansílai* (Pangasinan, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental); *úging* (Abra); *oríñgon* (Masbate); *pagulíñgin*

(Rizal); *pagulíñgon* (Negros Oriental); *salinggógon* (Camarines); *ugíñgan* (Cagayan).

A decoction of the bark is used as a galactagogue.

Distribution: Cagayan to Basilan.

Genus **GARCINIA**

GARCINIA MANGOSTANA L. MANGOSTEEN.

Local name: *Mangostan* (All regions where it is known).

The leaves and the bark are used as an astringent for the cure of aphtha, or thrush, and also as a febrifuge. The pericarps are regarded as very efficacious in curing chronic intestinal catarrh.

Distribution: Sorsogon, northern Negros, Mindanao, Sulu.

Family BIXACEAE

Genus **BIXA**

BIXA ORELLANA L. ACHUÉTE.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

A decoction of the bark is employed in febrile catarrhs. The red resinous substance of the seeds is considered an efficient remedy for certain skin diseases.

Family CARICACEAE

Genus **CARICA**

CARICA PAPAYA L. PAPÁYA.

Local name: *Papáya* (Spanish-Filipino); otherwise known as *kapáias, tapáias, papías,* and similar corruptions, throughout the Archipelago.

A decoction of the outer part of the roots is digestive and tonic and is much used in the cure of dyspepsia.

Distribution: Very widely distributed throughout the Philippines, usually in cultivation.

Family THYMELAEACEAE

Genus **GYRINOPSIS**

GYRINOPSIS CUMINGIANA Decne. BUTLÓ.

Local names: *Aláhan* (Tayabas); *bágo* (Agusan); *binuko* (Capiz); *butló* (Tayabas); *dalakit* (Samar); *lanútan* (Sibuyan); *magaán* (Tayabas); *malagápas* (Samar).

The bark and roots are used for stopping the flow of blood from wounds. The bark, wood and fruits are used as a substitute for quinine.

Distribution: Laguna, Tayabas, Camarines, Catanduanes, Samar, Sibuyan, Leyte, Panay, Mindanao, Jolo. In primary forests at low and medium altitudes.

Genus **WIKSTROEMIA**

WIKSTROEMIA OVATA C. A. Mey. ROUND-LEAF SALÁGO.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The leaves are emeto-cathartic, and are dangerous to administer. The fresh bark or branches of this plant are tied about the neck of a patient to relieve bronchial catarrh.

Family LYTHRACEAE

Genus **AMMANNIA**

AMMANNIA BACCIFERA L. APOI-APÓIAN.

Local names: *Apoi-apóian* (Pangasinan, Rizal); *parapit anggit* (Pampanga); *bías-púgo'* (Tagalog).

This plant is caustic, and is used similarly to cantharides as a substitute for blistering plaster.

Distribution: In open wet places, old rice fields, etc., throughout the Philippines.

Genus **LAWSONIA**

LAWSONIA INERMIS L. HENNA PLANT or CINAMÓMO.

Local name: *Cinamómo* (Spanish-Filipino).

This shrub is said to be antiherpetic, but is rarely used.

Distribution: Cultivated for ornamental purposes in most towns in the Philippines, but scarcely naturalized.

Family LECYTHIDACEAE

Genus **BARRINGTONIA**

BARRINGTONIA ACUTANGULA (L.) Gaertn. KALAMBUÁIA.

Local names: *Kalambuáia* (Pangasinan); *latúba, túba* (Cagayan); *pútad* (Pampanga, Laguna); *pútat* (Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Pampanga, Rizal, Laguna, Camarines, Mindoro); *sako* (Agusan).

The bark of this species is said to be used on wounds.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Philippines along streams, in thickets, etc.

BARRINGTONIA ASIATICA (L.) Kurz BÓTONG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The fruit is employed to stupefy fish. The leaves when fresh are used in topicals for rheumatism. The seeds are employed as a vermifuge.

BARRINGTONIA RACEMOSA (L.) Blume PÚTAT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark is used externally in decoction as an antirheumatic.

Family COMBRETACEAE

Genus **LUMNITZERA**

LUMNITZERA RACEMOSA Willd. KULÁSÍ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

A fluid substance which is obtained from incisions made in the stem is employed, mixed with coconut oil, as an antiherpetic and a cure for itches.

Genus **QUISQUALIS**

QUISQUALIS INDICA L. TAÑGÓLON.

Local names; *Babi-bábe* (Pampanga); *balitadhán* (Bisaya); *niugniúgan* (Tagalog); *piñónes* (Bisaya;) *talólong, tañgálon* (Marinduque); *tañgólon* (Tagalog, Bikol, Bisaya); *tartaráok* (Iloko); *tortoráok* (Tagalog).

The fruit is used as a vermifuge. The plant is also used as a cough cure.

Distribution: Common and very widely distributed in the Philippines.

Genus **TERMINALIA**

TERMINALIA CALAMANSANAI (Blanco) Rolfe MALAKALUMPÍT.

Local names: *Amárgo* (Ilocos Sur); *bangkaláuag, kalamansánai* (Tagalog); *bunlos* (Rizal); *kalamansáli* (Zambales, Nueva Ecija); *kalumpít* (Tayabas, Bataan); *lankúg* (Surigao, Agusan); *magatalísai* (Masbate); *mabantút* (Bataan); *malakalumpít* (Bataan, Laguna, Camarines); *pañgalussíten* (Abra); *sákat* (Nueva Ecija); *sáket* (Bengúet); *salísai* (Lanao); *samburágat* (Palawan); *saplíd* (Surigao); *talísai* (Cotabato).

The bark is astringent and is used both internally and externally. It is known to have lithotriptic qualities.

Distribution: Very widely distributed from northern Luzon to Cotabato.

TERMINALIA CATAPPA L. TALÍSAI.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The red leaves are used to expel worms, while the fruit is said to contain a purgative substance. The leaves are mixed with oil and rubbed on the breast to cure pain. The bark is astringent and is used against gastric fevers and bilious diarrhea, also as an antidysenteric. The sap of the tender leaves mixed and cooked with the oil of the kernel is, according to P. Blanco, a specific against leprosy.

TERMINALIA COMINTANA (Blanco) Merr. BINGGÁS.

Local names: *Banglés* (Nueva Ecija); *bañgiás, hinabuai* (Mindoro); *binggás* (Bataan, Zamboanga); *boñgás* (Leyte, Occidental Negros); *dinglás* (Tagalog); *lasíla* (Cagayan); *lasilak* (Cagayan, Ilocos Sur); *lasilat* (Apayao); *maglolopói* (Pangasinan); *naghúbo, sapluñgan* (Rizal); *rubían* (Laguna); *tirorón* (Camarines); *yunu-yúnu* (Surigao).

The fruit is astringent and is used in decoction to cure thrush and obstinate diarrhea.

Distribution: In nearly all parts of the Philippines from Cagayan to Zamboanga.

TERMINALIA EDULIS Blanco KALUMPÍT.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The fruit is used in eye washes in the same manner as the fruit of aroma (*Acasia farnesiana*). It is also used in lotions in cases of humid herpetism or eczema.

Family MYRTACEAE

Genus **DECASPERMUM**

DECASPERMUM FRUTICOSUM Forst. PATALSÍK.

Local names: *Ágem, ágim a babáe* (Cagayan); *alungkagai* (Bisaya); *patalsík* (Laguna); *dugayón, salilíhan* (Dinagat Island); *guyong-gúyong* (Polillo Island); *kamigrin* (Lanao); *kansílai* (Zamboanga); *kulási* (Bisaya); *kúlis, malagiting-gíting, tayom-táyom* (Rizal); *lardu, saliñgsiñgan* (Benguet); *taroñgatiñgan* (Samar).

The fruit is used as a remedy for stomach pains.

Distribution: Common from the Batanes Islands to Basilan.

Genus **EUGENIA**

EUGENIA CUMINI (L.) Druce (*E. jambolana* Lam.). DÚHAT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The bark in decoction is astringent. The leaves steeped in alcohol, and the seeds when pulverized, are used as an efficacious remedy in diabetes. The fruits, cooked to a thick jam, are said to be an efficient astringent in acute diarrheas.

Genus **PSIDIUM**

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA L. GUAVA or BAYÁBAS.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The bark and leaves are astringent, vulnerary, and when used in decoction are antidiarrheṭic.

Family MELASTOMATACEAE

Genus MEMECYLON

MEMECYLON OVATUM Sm. KÚLIS.

Local names: *Kandón, kandóng* (Iloko); *kúlis* (Tagalog); *malabanggí* (Cuyo Island); *sagingsíng* (Bisaya).

The roots in decoction are used in certain irregularities of menstruation, and the leaves in infusion are employed as an astringent in ophthalmia.

Distribution: Central Luzon to Basilan.

Family ARALIACEAE

Genus NOTHOPANAX

NOTHOPANAX FRUTICOSUM (L.) Miq. PAPUÁ.

Local name: *Papuá* (throughout the Philippines).

The leaves powdered and mixed with salt are vulnerary and are considered by the natives to be very efficacious.

Distribution: Widely cultivated.

Genus SCHEFFLERA

SCHEFFLERA CUMINGII (Seem.) Harms KALANG-GÁMAT.

Local name: *Kalang-gámat* (Cagayan).

This plant is said to be useful for stomach troubles.

Distribution: Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Laguna.

SCHEFFLERA ELLIPTIFOLIOLA Merr. GALAMÁI-AMÓ.

Local names: *Baléte* (Laguna); *galamái-amó* (Tayabas).

A decoction is used by mothers after childbirth.

Distribution: Tayabas, Laguna, Camarines, Catanduanes.

SCHEFFLERA ODORATA (Blanco) Merr. and Rolfe TARANGKÁNG.

Local names: *Galámai-amó* (Rizal, Laguna); *taglíma* (Cebu, Basilan); *tarangkáng* (Ticao Island).

The bark is used as a cough cure. The leaves yield an effective antiscorbutic decoction. The resin is employed as a vulnerary.

Distribution: Laguna to Basilan.

SCHEFFLERA PIPEROIDEA Elm. HIMAINÁT.

Local name: *Himainát* (Tayabas).

This species is used as a tonic for mothers after childbirth.

Distribution: Tayabas, Laguna.

Family UMBELLIFERAE

Genus APIUM

APIUM GRAVEOLENS L. — CELERY or ÁPIO.

Local names: *Ápio* (Spanish); *kinintsái* (Chinese-Tagalog); *kimchái* or *kintsái* (Chinese).

The decoction of the entire plant is said to be diuretic and an emmenagogue.

Distribution: Reported only from Benguet; also cultivated by Chinese gardeners about Manila.

Genus CARUM

CARUM COPTICUM (L.) Benth. — DAMÓRO.

Local names: *Damóro* (Tagalog); *lamudio* (Batangas).

The fruits are employed with "buyo" for chewing when carminative effects are desired.

Distribution: Manila and Batangas.

Genus CENTELLA

CENTELLA ASIATICA (L.) Urban (*Hydrocotyle asiatica* L.) — TAKÍP-KOHÓL.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on official medicinal plants.

The sap of the leaves is employed as a curative for wounds of the sclerotic. The decoction is considered a diuretic and is said to be useful in gonorrhea.

Genus CORIANDRUM

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM L. — CORIANDER or CULÁNTRO.

Local names: *Culántro* (Spanish); *ongsói* (Chinese).

An infusion of the fruits is used to cure dyspepsia. When pounded, they are inhaled to dissipate giddiness.

Distribution: Collected only from Union; commonly cultivated by Chinese market gardeners of Manila.

Genus FOENICULUM

FOENICULUM VULGARE Gaertn. — FENNEL.

Local names: *Anís* (Manila and vicinity); *haras* (Tagalog).

The fruit in infusion is carminative.

Distribution: Manila and vicinity, Negros Oriental, Misamis.

Family ERICACEAE

Genus RHODODENDRON

RHODODENDRON VIDALII Rolfe

Local name: *Ayalea* (Ifugao).

This plant is used as a cure for itches.

Distribution: Isabela, Cagayan, Abra, Ifugao, Bontoc, Bataan, Laguna, Tayabas.

Family MYRSINACEAE

Genus ARDISIA

ARDISIA BOISSIERI A. D. C. TAGPÓ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves are used on wounds.

Family PLUMBAGINACEAE

Genus PLUMBAGO

PLUMBAGO INDICA L. (*P. rosea* L.). PAMPASAPIT.

Local names: *Haŋ̃gad ŋ̃g babáe* (Bataan); *laurél* (Manila, Camarines); *panting-panting* (Cotabato); *pampasapit* (Tagalog).

The roots are scraped and employed in poultices for headache. The bark is a very effective blistering plaster, and is applied to the spine in certain fevers. It is also said to be an antidyspeptic.

Distribution: Bataan, Manila, Camarines, Laguna, Palawan, Cotabato.

PLUMBAGO ZEYLANICA L. SANGDIKÍT.

Local names: *Bangbáng, talangkáu* (Iloko); *sampága* (Laguna); *sangdikít, sangdidikít* (Tagalog).

The pounded roots are used for blistering. In decoction they are employed as an antiscabious remedy. They are said also to be ecbolic.

Distribution: Northern and central Luzon, Palawan, Zamboanga.

Family SAPOTACEAE

Genus BASSIA

BASSIA BETIS (Blanco) Merr. BÉTIS.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The bark and leaves of this plant are said to be useful for curing the stomach pains of children. The latex applied to the abdomen is said to expel worms. The powder of the bark provokes sneezing.

Genus MIMUSOPS

MIMUSOPS PARVIFOLIA R. Br. (*M. elengi* L.) BANSALÁGIN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on official medicinal plants.

The bark, as well as the unripe fruit, yields a powerful astringent remedy. Both are used as a gargle to strengthen the gums. They are further employed in lotions for ulcers, and in urethral injections for gonorrhea.

Family EBENACEAE

Genus DIOSPYROS

DIOSPYROS EBENASTER Retz. ZAPÓTE.

Local names: *Zapóte* or *zapote negro* (Mexican, in all regions where found).

The pounded bark and leaves are employed as a blistering plaster.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Bulacan, Bataan, Manila, Cavite.

DIOSPYROS MULTIFLORA Blanco. KANÓMOI.

Local names: *Dupiñgan, kamómi* (Nueva Ecija); *kanomai, kanómei* (Ilocos Sur, Union, Pangasinan); *kanúmai, kanómoi* (Rizal); *kanúmi* (Bataan).

The bark and leaves are caustic, and are used as a cure for furfuraceous herpes, ringworm, etc.

Distribution: Luzon, the Visayas, Mindanao.

Family OLEACEAE

Genus JASMINUM

JASMINUM SAMBAC (L.) Ait. SAMPAGÍTA.

Local names: *Húbar* (Balabac); *kampópot* (Pampanga, Manila); *kulátai* (Pampanga); *lumabo, malúl* (Cotabato); *manúl* (Bisaya); *sampága* (Tagalog); *sampagíta* (Spanish-Filipino); *sampagíta doble* (Spanish-Filipino).

The flowers are applied as a poultice to the breasts of women to reduce the secretion of milk.

Distribution: Cagayan, Bontoc, Lepanto, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Manila, Laguna, Camarines, Palawan, Misamis, Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga, Basilan.

Family LOGANIACEAE

Genus BUDDLEIA

BUDDLEIA ASIATICA Lour. TALIKNÓNO.

Local names: *Ammugin* (Benguet); *lagúndi-salása* (Bisaya); *lakién-ti-subúsub* (Union); *malasambóng* (Tagalog); *maligus* (Bontoc); *sambóng-kóla* (Rizal, Tayabas); *taliknóno* (Tagalog); *tokmán* (Abra); *tugnáng* (Iloko).

This plant is used locally for abortion. Also it is used in skin diseases and as a cure for loss of weight.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus FAGRAEA

FAGRAEA COCHINCHINENSIS (Lour.) A. Chev. URUNG.

Local names: *Dólo, téka* (Palawan); *susulin* (Mindoro); *urung* (Palawan).

The bark is used as a febrifuge, especially in agues.

Distribution: Mindoro, Palawan.

FAGRAEA RACEMOSA Jack. BULUBUÁIA.

Local names: *Baágu* (Bagobo); *bago-sala* (Samar); *bulubuáia* (Negros); *hambuáia, himbubuáia* (Capiz); *kabál* (Tayabas); *kibuáia* (Laguna); *kukodmón* (Camarines Norte); *libákan* (Laguna, Polillo); *magusiak* (Zambales); *makatibuha* (Subanun); *malabuáia* (Negros); *malabago* (Cebu); *talob-álok* (Tayabas).

The bark and the flowers are used as an antidote for snake bite.

Distribution: Central Luzon to Basilan.

Genus **STRYCHNOS**

STRYCHNOS IGNATII Berg. ST. IGNATIUS BEAN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on official medicinal plants.

The bark and seeds, in small doses, are used as a febrifuge, and are said to be anticholeric and tonic. They are reported to be effective in some forms of paralysis. They are very poisonous.

STRYCHNOS MULTIFLORA Benth. BUKÚAN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

This plant is said to be used for throat troubles.

Family GENTIANACEAE

Genus **CANSCORA**

CANSCORA DIFFUSA (Vahl) R. Br. CHANG-BATÓ.

Local names: *Kubámba, chang-bató, tsang-bató* (Tagalog); *maleñggal* (Rizal).

The entire plant, administered in the form of a decoction, is tonic and antigastralgic.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte to the central Luzon provinces and Mindoro.

Family APOCYNACEAE

Genus **ALLAMANDA**

ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA L. CAMPANERO.

Local names: *Campanilla, campanero* (Spanish).

The whole plant is poisonous. When brewed in decoction and administered in small doses, it is used as an antidotal.

Distribution: Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Polillo, Camarines, Albay, Occidental Negros.

Genus **ALSTONIA**

ALSTONIA MACROPHYLLA Wall. BATÍNO.

Local names: *Basikálang, basikárang, dalákan* (Ilocos Sur); *basikállang, pañgolaksíen* (Cagayan); *basikálon* (Isabela); *batikálang* (Panga-

sinan); *batíno* (Tayabas, Laguna, Rizal, Batangas, Mindoro); *itang-ítang* (Guimaras Island); *kuyau-kuyáu, malatapái* (Camarines); *pañgalisoklóen* (Pangasinan); *pañgalamutíen, pañgalanud-díen* (Ilocos Norte); *sulusilhígan* (Palawan); *tambal-túñgan* (Tawi-Tawi); *tañgítang* (Capiz).

The bark is used in the same manner as is that of ditá (*Alstonia scholaris*).

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines, from Cagayan to Tawi-Tawi.

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS (L.) R. Br. DITÁ.

Local names: *Alipáuin* (Ilocos Norte); *andaráyan, dilupáon* (Cagayan); *bita* (Iloilo); *dalipáuen, lipáuen* (Abra, Ilocos Sur, Amburayan subprovince); *ditá* (Zambales, Tarlac, Tayabas, Rizal, Laguna, Bataan, Batangas, Camarines, Mindoro, Sorsogon, Samar, Leyte, Sibuyan Island, Negros).

A decoction of the bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge and is said to be an emmenagogue, anticholeric and vulnerary.

Distribution: Very common throughout Luzon and the Visayan Islands.

Genus **CERBERA**

CERBERA MANGHAS L. BARAIBÁI.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

The seeds are toxic, and are used in fishing in small streams.

Genus **KIBATALIA**

KIBATALIA BLANCOI (Rolfe) Merr. PASNÍT.

Local names: *Kagpaáian* (Ilocos Sur); *laneteng-gubat* (Batangas); *laníti* (Guimaras, Negros); *pasnít* (Ilocos Sur); *tibíg* (Cavite, Batangas).

The leaves are used to cover the head in case of headache.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Sur, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Leyte, Guimaras Island, Negros.

Genus **LOCHNERA**

LOCHNERA ROSEA (L.) Reichb. ATÁI-BIÁ.

Local names: *Chichiríca* (Spanish-Filipino); *kumintáng* (Bisaya); *laurél* (Cagayán); *atai-biá* (Rizal, Manila); *rosas-sa-baibaí* (Bisaya); *San Pedro* (Polillo); *sanda* (Bikol).

The roots in decoction are used as an effective emmenagogue. It is said that they may produce abortion.

Distribution: Widely distributed from Batanes Islands to Palawan and northern Mindanao.

Genus **NERIUM**

NERIUM INDICUM Mill. OLEANDER or ADÉLFA.

Local names: *Adélfa* (Spanish); *ginataán* (Tagalog).

The bark and leaves are poisonous. With an admixture of

oil, they are employed as an external application in skin eruption or irritations in herpes, etc.

Distribution: Occasionally cultivated for ornament in various regions.

Genus **PARALSTONIA**

PARALSTONIA CLUSIACEA Baill. MALABATÍNO.

Local names: *Basikálang* (Ilocos Sur); *batikolíng* (Rizal); *bayag-usá* (Mindoro); *ditá* (Bataan); *kuyau-yáu* (Masbate); *malabatíno* (Baler); *maladitá* (Batangas, Tayabas).

The bark is used on swellings.

Distribution: Cagayan to Camarines, Mindoro, Samar, Masbate, Negros, Palawan, Surigao.

Genus **PARAMERIA**

PARAMERIA BARBATA (Bl.) K. Schum. (*Parameria philippinensis* Radlk.) DUGTUNG-ÁHAS.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The bark macerated in oil is an efficacious vulnerary and is also used internally for the cure of tuberculosis.

Genus **PLUMIERA**

PLUMIERA ACUMINATA Ait. TEMPLE FLOWER or KALACHÚCHE.

Local names: *Kalachúche* or *kalatsútse* (Zambales, most Tagalog provinces; Camarines, most Bisaya provinces); *kalasuché* (Cavite); *kalatúche* (Tagalog); *kalunaché* (Iloko, Cagayan); *kalisúchu* (Pangasinan); *karákarikuchá* (Pampanga); *kulaloché* (Iloko); *talisócho* (Pangasinan).

A decoction of the bark is used as a purgative, emmenagogue and febrifuge. The latex is also employed for the same effects.

Distribution: Cultivated in the majority of provinces.

Genus **RAUWOLFIA**

RAUWOLFIA AMSONIAEFOLIA A. DC. MALADITÁ.

Local names: *Alibutbút* (Masbate); *banógan* (Masbate); *batikolíng* (Bukidnon); *maladitá* (Camarines, Bukidnon); *maraandaráyan* (Cagayan).

The young buds are used for the stomach disorders of young babies.

Distribution: Cagayan to Camarines, Lubang Island, Mindoro, Masbate, Bukidnon.

Genus **TABERNAEMONTANA**

TABERNAEMONTANA PANDACAQUI Poir. PANDAKÁKI.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

The milky juice is said to be good for swellings. A decoction

of the root and the bark is used to cure certain affections of the stomach and intestines. Women use it also at childbirth. The leaves are used in bathing.

Genus **THEVETIA**

THEVETIA PERUVIANA (Pers.) Merr.

Local name: *Campanelo* or *campanero* (Spanish).

The decoction of the bark, in regulated doses, is employed as an emetic and febrifuge, said to be effective in intermittent fevers.

Distribution: Isabela, Baguio, Manila, Basilan.

Family ASCLEPIADACEAE

Genus **ASCLEPIAS**

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA L. BULAK-DAMÓ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The roots are employed, both in decoction and pulverized, as an emetic, having effects similar to those of ipecacuanha.

Genus **CALOTROPIS**

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA (L.) Dryand. KAPAL-KAPÁL.

Local name: *Kapal-kapál* (Tagalog).

The bark and thickened latex are used as an alterative in certain diseases of the skin. They also have vermifugal properties.

Distribution: Manila, Batangas.

Genus **STREPTOCAULON**

STREPTOCAULON BAUMII Decne. HIÑGÍU-NA-PUTÍ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The latex is much used as a vulnerary.

Genus **TYLOPHORA**

TYLOPHORA BREVIPES (Turcz.) F.-Vill. PASÚKA.

Local names: *Bugnéi* (Cagayan); *sarungkád, sarungkár* (Ilocos Norte); *pasúka* (Tagalog in Zambales); *dail, sayongkál* (Pangasinan).

A decoction of the roots is used as an emetic. The root is a substitute for ipecacuanha in all its uses. It is also considered as an emmenagogue and as a specific for colic.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Zambales, Mindoro.

TYLOPHORA PERROTTETIANA Decne. KUL-LAÑGÉM.

Local names: *Kul-lañgém* (Union); *maraípus ti bákes* (Iloko).

The leaves are used with wonderful effect as a vulnerary.
Distribution: Union, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Laguna.

Family CONVOLVULACEAE

Genus CALONYCTION

CALONYCTION MURICATUM (L.) G. Don

Local name: *Tonkin* (so called by the friars).

The seeds are vulnerary and are considered a very efficacious antidotal remedy for poisoning. They are also said to be purgative, as are those of the *Ipomoea nil* Roth.

Genus EVOLVULUS

EVOLVULUS ALSINOIDES L.

The entire plant is used in infusion to cure certain irregularities of the bowels. It is also employed as a vermifuge and a febrifuge.

Distribution: Very common in northern and central Luzon, but also collected from Semirara Island, Antique, Bukidnon, Davao, and Cotabato.

Genus IPOMOEA

IPOMOEA DIGITATA L. (*I. paniculata* R. Br.) KAMKAMÓTE.

Local names: *Bulákan* (Culion); *kamkamóte* (Union); *puntas-púntas* (Tagalog).

The fresh, fleshy root, in infusion, is used as a purgative. It is said that the root dried and pulverized is good for emaciation in children. It is also regarded as alterative, tonic, aphrodisiac and galactagogic.

Distribution: Union, Bulacan, Bataan, Rizal, Manila, Culion, Butuan.

IPOMOEA HEDERACEA (L.) Jacq.

Local names: *Campanilla azúl* (Spanish); *kamóte-kamotéhan* (Manila and vicinity).

The pulverized seeds are administered as a purgative and are said to be anthelmintic.

Distribution: Abra, Lepanto Bontoc, Rizal, Manila.

IPOMOEA PES-CAPRAE (L.) Roth KATANG-KÁTANG.

Local names: *Arodaidái* (Bisaya); *badíno* (Batanes); *balimbahin* (Polillo); *darípai* (Tagalog, Bikol, Bisaya); *kabaikabái* (Tayabas);

kamkamotíhan (Bataan); *kamkamóte* (Union); *katang-kátang, lagairái, lampáyong* (Tagalog); *lagilái* (Davao); *langbáyong* (Iloko); *palang-pálang* (Iloilo).

The leaves are employed as an escharotic to extirpate the fungoid growth of ulcers. They are cooked and used as an antirheumatic topical.

Distribution: Along the beach from Batanes Islands to Basilan.

IPOMOEA PES-TIGRIDIS L. RANGRAÑGÁU.

Local names: *Rangrañgáu ñg abuduán, rangrañgáu* (Union); *malasandiá, salasandía* (Bisaya).

The leaves are employed in the form of poultices as a resolvent of pimples, boils, etc.

Distribution: Cagayan, Amburayan, Lepanto, Union, Pangasinan, Bulacan, Cavite, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Batangas, Antique, Guimaras Islands, Bukidnon, Zamboanga.

IPOMOEA REPTANS (L.) Poir. KANGKÓNG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The tops are edible and are mildly laxative.

Genus **MERREMIA**

MERREMIA EMARGINATA (Burm. f.). Hallier f. KUPI-KUPÍT.

Local names: *Bató-bató* (Tagalog); *kupi-kupít* (Iloko).

The leaves and tops in decoction are sometimes employed as a diuretic.

Distribution: Rizal, Bataan. In dry open grasslands and waste places at low altitudes.

Genus **OPERCULINA**

OPERCULINA TURPETHUM (L.) S. Manso

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

The root, either pulverized or in alcoholic tincture, is employed as a drastic purgative.

Genus **QUAMOCLIT**

QUAMOCLIT PINNATA (Descr.) Voigt.

CYPRESS VINE or CABELLO DE ÁNGEL.

Local names: *Cabello de ángel* (Spanish-Filipino); *lumpitan* (Cotabato); *malabohók* (Bisaya); *malmaráma* (Cebu); *pabellón de ángel* (Pangasinan); *pisos-písos* (Oriental Negros); *tartaráok* (Ilocos Norte); *tentenedór* (Union).

The leaves are prepared in poultices and employed as a remedy for bleeding hemorrhoids.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, Bontoc, Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Bulacan, Bataan, Cavite, Rizal, Laguna, Camarines Norte and Sur, Albay, Sorsogon, Iloilo, Antique, Oriental Negros, Cebu, Bantayan Island, and Cotabato.

Family BORRAGINACEAE

Genus COLDENIA

COLDENIA PROCUMBENS L. TABTABÓKOL.

Local names: *Orégano-laláki* (Tagalog); *papaít ti núang* (Union); *tabtabókol* (Ilocos, Abra); *tapiasín* (Tagalog).

The leaves are applied in poultices to mature abscesses. The dried leaves when pulverized provoke sneezing.

Distribution: From Cagayan to Manila, and in Mindoro.

Genus CORDIA

CORDIA MYXA L. ANÓNANG.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on fiber plants.

A decoction of the bark is said to be antidyspeptic and a febrifuge. When reduced to a powder it is used as a cure for ulcers in the mouth.

Genus EHRETIA

EHRETIA MICROPHYLLA Lam. KALAMOGÁ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The dried leaves are boiled and the resulting fluid is used internally as a cure for stomach trouble. A decoction of the leaves is used as a cough cure.

EHRETIA NAVESII Vidal TALIBUNÓG.

Local names: *Alimbuñgug* (Surigao); *kalambonóg* (Pangasinan); *malatadiáng* (Nueva Vizcaya); *maragauéd* (Ilocos Norte); *talibunóg* (Lepanto).

This plant is used in the cure of fever.

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines from Cagayan to Basilan.

Genus HELIOTROPIUM

HELIOTROPIUM INDICUM L. ÍKOI-PÚSA.

Local names: *Aposótes* (Basilan); *buntót-león* (Tayabas, Albay); *hinlalaión* (Tagalog); *higad-higáran* (Nueva Ecija); *ikog-íkog-sang-kutí* (Bisaya); *íkoi-púsa* (Sambali); *kabra-kábra, kambra-kámbra* (Bisaya); *kuting-kutiñgan* (Tagalog); *makabra* o *puntalefante* (Negros); *malakudkúran* (Zambales); *peñgñgá* (Abra); *peng-nga-peñg-ñgá* (Pangasinan); *peñga-peñgá* (Union); *trompa-elefante* (Manila, Marinduque); *trompa-lipante* (Iloilo).

A tea made from the leaves is used for bathing cuts and sores; also for the treatment of cholera. The leaves are applied to wounds and boils. The leaves in decoction are used as a pectoral and as antiscabious. The sap of the leaves mixed with salt is said to be useful for clearing the vision. The plant is said to be also used for ear and skin diseases.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Basilan.

Genus **ROTULA**

ROTULA AQUATICA Lour. BUNTÚT-BUÁIA.

Local names: *Aposótes* (Basilan); *buntút-buáia* (Bulacan); *kulátai* (Tagalog); *makabra, puntalefánte* (Negros); *tákad* (Rizal); *trompalipánti* (Iloilo).

The stems are used in decoction as a sudorific and diuretic.

Distribution: Cagayan to Basilan.

Genus **TOURNEFORTIA**

TOURNEFORTIA SARMENTOSA Lam. SALSALLAKÁPU.

Local names: *Kalañguñgúg* (Bisaya); *salsallakápu* (Union).

The leaves are specially employed in destroying the larvae found in the ulcers of cattle.

Distribution: In most or all islands and provinces from Babuyanes Islands and northern Luzon to Palawan and Mindanao.

Genus **TRICHODESMA**

TRICHODESMA INDICUM (L.) R. Br.

This species is used in the same manner as is the following.

Distribution: Rizal, Laguna.

TRICHODESMA ZEYLANICUM (Burm. f.) R. Br. DÍLANG-USÁ.

Local names: *Dílang-usá* (Tagalog); *mabúlo* (Rizal).

The flowers are employed by natives, instead of those of *Borago officinalis,* as a sudorific and pectoral.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Pampanga, Rizal, Manila, Laguna.

Family VERBENACEAE

Genus **AVICENNIA**

AVICENNIA OFFICINALIS L. API-ÁPI.

A description and figures of this species and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

A resin from the sapwood is used locally on snake bites. The seeds cooked with water are used as maturative poultices, and as a cicatrizant of ulcers.

Genus **CALLICARPA**

CALLICARPA CAUDATA Maxim.

Local names: *Amgup, anayup* (Benguet); *haraihái* (Palaui Island).

A decoction made from the fresh or dried leaves is used as a cure for stomach trouble.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Albay, Misamis.

CALLICARPA ERIOCLONA Schauer PALÍS.

Local names: *Alínau* (Mindoro); *malasambóng* (Laguna); *palís* (Laguna); *suliñgásau* (Nueva Ecija); *tambalabási* (Batangas); *tigau* (Mindoro, Negros).

This species is said to be used for the cure of itches.

Distribution: Throughout the provinces of Luzon, Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Davao, Zamboanga.

CALLICARPA FORMOSANA Rolfe TIMBABÁSI.

Local names: *Anandhin* (Benguet); *annoyop* (Pangasinan); *tubai-básІ* (Laguna); *palís, tubang-dalág* (Laguna, Tayabas); *talambási* (Batangas, Mindoro); *tigau* (Laguna, Mindoro, Tayabas); *timbabási* (Laguna, Tayabas); *túba* (Bulacan).

The leaves are smoked like stramonium to combat dyspnoea. Also, when fresh and crushed, they are used to stupefy fish.

Distribution: Cagayan to Davao.

Genus **CLERODENDRON**

CLERODENDRON BETHUNEANUM Low GUANTÓN.

Local names: *Anoran* (Palawan); *guantón* (Surigao); *kalikal* (Surigao) *matá-kuó* (Masbate); *parída* (Zamboanga).

An infusion of the leaves is used by women during pregnancy.

Distribution: Isabela in northern Luzon to Basilan.

CLERODENDRON CUMINGIANUM Schauer TALUMPAPÁIT.

Local names: *Dakútung* (Jolo); *talumpapáit* (Lanao); *tanógo* (Zamboanga).

The leaves of this species are used for stomachache.

Distribution: Ilocos Norte, Capiz, Negros, Camiguin de Mindanao, Agusan, Butuan, Lanao, Davao, Zamboanga, Basilan.

CLERODENDRON INERME (L.) Gaertn. AÑG'AÑGRÍ.

Local names: *Añg'añgrí, busel-búsel* (Union); *balisin* (Bisaya); *baliskúg* (Bisaya); *mañgotñgót* (Bataan); *tabañgóñgo* (Iloilo).

The root is administered in decoction as a febrifuge and general alterative. The leaves are used in poultices as a resolvent.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Davao.

CLERODENDRON INTERMEDIUM Cham. LARÓAN-ANÍTO.

Local names: *Alokások* (Bisaya); *balantána, bantána, bolongtambál* (Bisaya); *igíñga* (Tagalog); *íkap-ani-áni* (Sambali); *kalalauan* (Bataan); *kasopáñgil* (Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas); *katuñgatum* (Cotabato); *kolokológ* (Bisaya); *laróan-aníto* (Tagalog); *libintáno* (Occidental Negros); *makalalánang* (Tagalog); *pakápis* (Bisaya); *salinguák* (Mindoro).

The root is known to be purgative. The leaves, either whole or pounded, are applied on the abdomen of a parturient in certain complications.

Distribution: Babuyanes Islands to Cotabato.

CLERODENDRON MACROSTEGIUM Schauer MALAPOTÓKAN.

Local names: *Agbolígan* (Iloko); *bagáuak, malapotókan* (Tagalog); *bagák, kasopáñgil* (Mindanao).

The leaves are employed, in decoction and as poultices, to cure carbuncles.

Distribution: Nueva Vizcaya, Rizal, Tayabas, Mindoro, Sibuyan Island.

CLERODENDRON MINAHASSAE Teysm. and Binn. AIAM-ÁIAM.

Local names: *Am-ambolígan* (Pangasinan); *aiam-áiam* (Iloko); *bagáuak* (Bataan); *bagáuak-itim* (Rizal); *bagáuak-pulá* (Rizal); *bokobokó* (Union).

This plant is used as an external remedy for chest and stomach pains. The leaves are said to be boiled and applied to boils.

Distribution: From Cagayan to Basilan.

CLERODENDRON QUADRILOCULARE (Blanco) Merr. BAGÁUAK.

Local names: *Bagáuak na morado* (Tagalog); *bagáuak na pulá* (Rizal); *baligtanin* (Batangas); *saling-uák* (Occidental Negros, Mindoro).

The leaves in topicals are used for healing wounds, ulcers, etc. They are also employed in tonic baths.

Distribution: Bataan, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Batangas, Mindoro, Ticao Island, Capiz, Negros Occidental, Siargao Island, Bucas Grande Island.

Genus **LIPPIA**

LIPPIA NODIFLORA (L.) Rich. CHACHÁHAN.

Local names: *Busbusí* (Union); *chachában* (Manila); *lopúlopú* (Iloilo); *nakulad* (Batanes).

An infusion of the leaves and tops is employed by the natives as a carminative and diuretic remedy.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, Cagayan to Laguna, and Panay to Zamboanga.

Genus **PREMNA**

PREMNA CUMINGIANA Schauer MANABÁ.

Local names: *Banabá* (Cagayan, Isabela); *malaápi* (Tagalog); *manabá* (Camarines, Leyte, Bukidnon); *kilíg* (Bataan); *magílik* (Rizal); *palandiáuan* (Cagayan).

The leaves in infusion are employed as a remedy for dropsy, and also as a diuretic.

Distribution: Cagayan, Central Luzon provinces, Camarines, Leyte, Surigao, Lanao, Davao, Basilan.

PREMNA NAUSEOSA Blanco MULÁUIN-ÁSO.

Local names: *Agráu* (Abra); *alagáu-gúbat* (Laguna); *anañghit* (Rizal); *malamuláuin* (Bataan); *muláuin-áso* (Tarlac, Bataan, Zambales, Batangas, Rizal, Laguna).

The leaves are said to be used as a cure for stomach troubles.

Distribution: Cagayan to Camarines, Capiz.

PREMNA ODORATA Blanco ALAGÁU.

Local names: *Adgáu* (Camarines, Guimaras Island); *adiyó'* (Marinduque); *alagáu* (Union, Abra, Bontoc, Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac, Bulacan, Bataan, Manila, Rizal, Tayabas, Laguna, Negros); *argáu* (Negros); *atinge* (Nueva Vizcaya); *lagan* (Cotabato); *lassi* (Cagayan); *tanglé* (Pampanga).

A decoction of the roots, leaves, flowers, and fruits is used as a sudorific and pectoral, and is said to be carminative. The leaves with coconut or sesame oil are applied to the abdomen of children to cure tympanites. The leaves are boiled in water and the water used for bathing babies, and also as a treatment for beriberi. In the latter case the boiled leaves are applied to the affected part of the patient's body. The plant is used as a headache cure.

Distribution: From Batanes Islands, throughout the provinces of Luzon, and southward to Cotabato.

Genus **TECTONA**

TECTONA GRANDIS L. f. TEAK.

Local names: *Dalandáng* (Occidental Negros); *dalondón, kalayáte* (Bisaya); *játe* (Zamboanga); *hadlayáti* (Agusan); *játi* (Jolo); *téca* (Rizal, Laguna, Zamboanga); *tikla* (Tagalog); *yáti* (Port Banga).

The leaves, either fresh or dried, are used in decoction as an excellent remedy for haemoptysis. The same decoction taken as a gargle is said to cure sore throat.

Distribution: Rizal Province to Jolo.

Genus **VITEX**

VITEX NEGUNDO L. LAGÚNDI.

Local names: *Agno-casto* (Spanish-Filipino); *dángla* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra, Zambales, Pangasinan, Laguna); *lagúndi* (Cagayan, Zambales, Bulacan, Manila, Laguna, Camarines, Masbate, Pampanga).

A decoction of the bark, tops, and leaves is said to be antigastralgic. The leaves are used in aromatic baths; also as an insectifuge. The seeds are boiled in water and eaten, or the water is taken internally, to prevent the spreading of poison from the bites of poisonous animals. The infusion is also used for disinfecting wounds. Wine in which the seeds have been soaked is said to be good for dropsy. The leaves of the tree applied to the forehead are said to be good for headache. The plant is also regarded as a febrifuge.

Distribution: Common and widely distributed in thickets.

VITEX TRIFOLIA L. var. **OVATA** (Thunb.) Merr. LAGÚNDING-DÁGAT.

Local names: *Agubárau* (Bisaya); *daldallagni* (Union); *kalapíni* (Union); *lagúnding-dágat, lagúnding-gapáng* (Tagalog).

The leaves in decoction are used for aromatic baths.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Amburayan, Isabela, Union, Batangas, Catanduanes.

Family LABIATAE

Genus **ANISOMELES**

ANISOMELES INDICA (L.) O. Kuntze BAÑGBAÑGSÍT.

Local names: *Páling-haráp, taling-haráp* (Tagalog).

A decoction of the leaves is said to be antirheumatic and stomachic.

Distribution: Widely distributed in open waste places in the Philippines.

Genus **COLEUS**

COLEUS AMBOINICUS Lour.

Local names: *Orégano* (Spanish-Filipino); *sugánda* (Tagalog); *torongil, limón* (Spanish-Filipino).

The leaves in infusion or as a syrup are used as an aromatic carminative, administered in cases of dyspepsia and also to cure asthma.

Distribution: Cultivated in many regions.

COLEUS BLUMEI Benth. MAIÁNA.

Local names: *Badiára, maiána* (Tagalog, Bisaya, Pampanga); *maiánau* (Bikol); *maliána* (Tagalog, Bisaya, Pampanga); *laponáia* (Bisaya).

The pounded leaves are said to be valuable as a cure for headaches, and for the healing of bruises.

Distribution: Widely cultivated.

Genus **HYPTIS**

HYPTIS SUAVEOLENS Poir. BAÑGBAÑGSÍT.

Local names: *Bañgbañgsít* (Bontoc, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan); *kaling-kabáyo* (Dumaran Island); *litálit* (Union); *suúb-kabáyo* (Polillo).

A decoction of the roots is valued as an appetizer. This plant is also used for affections of the uterus. The root in decoction is said to be emmenagogic, and a stimulant if employed in rheumatism.

Distribution: In waste places throughout the Philippines.

Genus **LEUCAS**

LEUCAS LAVANDULIFOLIA Sm. PANSI-PANSÍ.

Local names: *Kaskasúmba* (Pangasinan); *lañga-lañgá* (Camarines); *pansi-pansí* (Laguna); *salita* (Polillo); *sampáran* (Bulacan).

The leaves are crushed and used externally in dermatosis.

Distribution: Very abundant throughout Luzon, and collected also from Mindoro, Polillo, and Surigao.

Genus **MENTHA**

MENTHA ARVENSIS L. MINT or YERBA BUENA.

Local name: *Yerba buena* (Spanish).

The tops and leaves are carminative and when bruised are used as an antidote for the stings of poisonous insects.

Distribution: Reported from Pangasinan, Manila, Batangas, Tayabas, but known to be commonly cultivated.

Genus **OCIMUM**

OCIMUM BASILICUM L. BALANÓI or SWEET BASIL.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The leaves are used in infusion or decoction as a carminative and stimulant medicine.

OCIMUM SANCTUM L. SULÁSI or HOLY BASIL.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The leaves in decoction are used for aromatic baths. A decoction brewed from the roots and leaves is said to be a specific for gonorrhea. Externally it is used in baths to cure rheumatic pains and paralysis. A decoction obtained from the seeds is said to be demulcent.

Genus **POGOSTEMON**

POGOSTEMON CABLIN (Blanco) Benth. PATCHOULI or KABLÍN.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The leaves and tops serve as a preservative against moths. They are employed also in baths, when they are said to have antirheumatic action.

Genus **ROSMARINUS**

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS L. ROSEMARY or ROMERO.

Local names: *Duméro* (corruption of Spanish "romero"); *rosmíro* (Bontoc).

The leaves are used in the Philippines in the same manner as in European therapeutics.

Distribution: Reported from Bontoc, Rizal, Laguna, Marinduque, but widely cultivated.

Genus **SCUTELLARIA**

SCUTELLARIA LUZONICA Rolfe SIDIT.

Local name: *Sidit* (Benguet).

The plant is said to be used as a cure for stomach pains.

Distribution: Northern and central Luzon, Mindanao.

Family SOLANACEAE

Genus **DATURA**

DATURA FASTUOSA L. TALONG-PÚNAI NA ITÍM.

Local names: *Siva* (Batanes Islands); *talampúnai* (Marinduque); *talampúnai na itím* (Batangas).

The species is poisonous, as is the variety *alba*. It is utilized for the same purposes as stramonium. The leaves and flowers are smoked for dyspnoea in bronchitis.

Distribution: In open places in and about settlements throughout the Philippines.

DATURA FASTUOSA L. var. **ALBA** (Nees) C. B. Clarke. TALONG-PÚNAI.

Local names: *Kamkammaúlau* (Union); *katsúbong* (Capiz); *tarampúnai, talam-púnai, talong-púnai* (Tagalog, Pampanga, Bikol); *kachíbong* (Bisaya, Marinduque).

The leaves are much used in resolutive and mitigant poultices. They are also smoked like stramonium in cases of dyspnoea produced by asthma. The seeds and roots have the same uses. They are sometimes used for criminal purposes. The Moros are said to intoxicate themselves with this plant before they commit their massacres.

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines in waste places in and about towns. Much more common than the purple-flowered form.

Genus **NICOTIANA**

NICOTIANA TABACUM L. TOBACCO.

Local name: *Tabaco* (Spanish).

The fresh leaves are used in poultices as a sedative and maturative. A decoction of the dried leaves is used for enemas for expelling certain intestinal worms.

Distribution: Cultivated, either on a commercial scale, or for local use, in almost all provinces.

Genus **SOLANUM**

SOLANUM CUMINGII Dunal TALONGTALÓNGAN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves used in poultices are said to be mitigating and resolvent. The seeds are employed as a sedative, and are sometimes used to cure toothache.

SOLANUM MELONGENA L. EGG PLANT or TALÓNG.

Local names: *Talóng* or *taróng* (wherever cultivated); *berengena* (Spanish).

The roots in decoction are taken internally as an antiasthmatic and as a general stimulant. The leaves are employed to cure piles.

Distribution: Cultivated in almost all provinces.

SOLANUM NIGRUM L. KÓNTI.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on official medicinal plants.

The leaves when prepared in poultices are said to have sedative and healing properties. Prepared as an alcoholate, they are said to alleviate neuralgic pains.

Family SCROPHULARIACEAE

Genus **BACOPA**

BACOPA MONNIERA (L.) Wettst. ULASÍMAN-ÁSO.

Local names: *Alasíman, olasíman* (Cebu); *ulasíman-áso* (Tagalog).

The entire plant in decoction is utilized by the natives as a diuretic.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Manila, Laguna, Cebu.

Genus **LIMNOPHILA**

LIMNOPHILA INDICA (L.) Druce INÁTA.

Local name: *Ináta* (Tagalog).

An infusion of the leaves is used in the cure of dysentery and dyspepsia.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Bontoc, Benguet, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Rizal Laguna, Leyte, Bukidnon, Davao, Lanao. In shallow, slow streams at low and medium altitudes, ascending to 1,500 meters.

Genus **SCOPARIA**

SCOPARIA DULCIS L. MALAAMÍS.

Local names: *Is-isa* (Pangasinan); *kacha-kacháhan, hibi-hibíhan* (Tagalog); *malaamís* (Pampanga); *malismalísan* (Polillo); *sampalókan* (Laguna).

An infusion of the leaves and tops is used as a tea in certain affections of the intestines.

Distribution: From Batanes Islands to southern Mindanao.

Family BIGNONIACEAE

Genus **CRESCENTIA**

CRESCENTIA ALATA H.B.K. HOJA-CRUZ.

Local names: *Krus-krúsan* (Rizal); *hoja-cruz* (Spanish-Filipino).

A decoction of the leaves is employed as an astringent and antihemorrhagic, and is much used in haemoptysis and dysentery.

Distribution: Rizal and Tayabas.

Genus **DOLICHANDRONE**

DOLICHANDRONE SPATHACEA (L. f.) K. Schum. TUWÍ.

Local names: *Páta* (Union); *tañgás* (Palawan); *tanghás* (Mindoro, Masbate, Negros Occidental); *tiví* (Butuan); *tiwí* (Camarines, Tayabas, Mindoro, Agusan); *tué* (Tagalog); *tuí* (Zambales, Bataan, Mindoro).

The seeds are administered in the form of a powder, generally for some nervous complaint.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Basilan Island.

Genus **OROXYLUM**

OROXYLUM INDICUM (L.) Vent. PINGKAPINGKÁHAN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The leaves are used for the cure of female irregularities. The bark of the root is said to be antirheumatic if used in decoction, and also antidysenteric and diaphoretic. The leaves are generally used in antirheumatic baths.

Family PEDALIACEAE

Genus **SESAMUM**

SESAMUM ORIENTALE L. (*S. indicum* DC.) SESAME or LIÑGÁ.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The oil extracted from the seeds is used as an antirheumatic in massage treatment.

Family ACANTHACEAE

Genus ACANTHUS

ACANTHUS ILICIFOLIUS L. DILIUÁRIU.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on mangrove swamps.

The leaves and roots are used in decoction as an antiasthmatic. A decoction of the leaves is considered as emollient.

Genus BARLERIA

BARLERIA PRIONITIS L. KOKÓNG-MANÚK.

Local names: *Kolintá* (Manila); *korrintá* (Mindoro); *kokóng-manúk, kulánta* (Tagalog); *kuránta* (Mindoro).

A decoction of the leaves and tops is used for bathing in cases of febrile catarrh.

Distribution: Bulacan, Bataan, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Mindoro, Cuyo Islands.

Genus BLECHUM

BLECHUM BROWNEI Juss. SAPIN-SAPÍN.

Local names: *Bumburrua* (Baguio); *dáiang* (Tagalog); *damóng-sambáli'* (Bataan); *garem ñga párau* (Union); *karis-busuk* (Ilocos Norte); *sapin-sapín* (Tagalog); *tarre-tarre* (Pangasinan).

The entire plant in decoction is used as an antiblennorrhagic. The pounded leaves are employed as a vulnerary.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, throughout the provinces of Luzon, Polillo, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Cebu, Misamis, Lanao.

Genus GRAPTOPHYLLUM

GRAPTOPHYLLUM PICTUM (L.) Griff. ATAI-ÁTAI.

Local names: *Antólang* (Tagalog); *balasbás, pásau* (Bisaya); *atai-átai, balasbás-malómai, ternáte, yovas* (Tagalog); *kalupueng* (Laguna); *morado* (Spanish-Filipino); *sarása* (Tagalog).

The leaves are used as an emollient poultice on ulcers of the hand and for keeping open artificial ulcers made for medicinal purpose.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, Cagayan, Lepanto, Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Mindoro, Palawan, Lanao, Davao.

Genus JUSTICIA

JUSTICIA GENDARUSSA Burm. f. KAPANATÚLOT.

Local names: *Bugnáu, bugnó-négro* (Palawan); *bunláu* (Bisaya); *hulingbáñgon* (Balabac Island); *kadpaián* (Union); *kapanatúlot* (Tagalog);

malabúlak, San Francisco-bundók (Bataan); *padír* (Abra); *paritúlot* (Rizal, Cavite, Tayabas); *pulpúlto* (Cagayan); *tuhod-manúk* (Cavite).

The fresh leaves are used in topicals to cure the œdema of beriberi and are said to be useful in rheumatism. In decoction they are used for bathing during childbirth.

Distribution: Bulacan, Biliran Island, Leyte, Capiz, Bohol, Palawan, Balabac Island, Butuan, Lanao, Cotabato, Zamboanga.

JUSTICIA PROCUMBENS L.

The leaves are used externally as an astringent in the cure of certain eruptions of the skin.

Distribution: Batanes Islands and northern Luzon to Mindanao, in most islands and provinces. In open places at low and medium altitudes.

Genus **PSEUDERANTHEMUM**

PSEUDERANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM (Hort.) Merr. LIMÁNG-SÚGAT.

Local names: *Aliopióp, mopió, maladosódos, panaptum* (Bisaya); *cinco-llagas* (Spanish-Filipino); *kinatulúan, pasioki* (Bataan); *limáng-súgat, silisilíhan* (Tagalog); *pulpúlto* (Ilocos Norte, Union); *sinkilladas* (Pangasinan, Rizal, Tayabas); *tuláng-manúk* (Negros Occidental and Tagalog).

The roots, stems and leaves in decoction are used against aphthoes and also as a cicatrizant of wounds, ulcers, etc.

Distribution: Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Mindoro, Western Visayan Islands, Mindanao.

Genus **RHINACANTHUS**

RHINACANTHUS NASUTA (L.) Kurz TAGAK-TAGÁK.

Local names: *Cinco-llagas na putí, silisilíhan, tagak-tagák, taging-tagák* (Tagalog).

The sap of the root and leaves, or a decoction of the same, is efficient in certain obstinate forms of dermatosis.

Distribution: Rizal, Manila, Cavite, Laguna.

Family PLANTAGINACEAE

Genus **PLANTAGO**

PLANTAGO MAJOR L. PLANTAIN.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on official medicinal plants.

A decoction of the leaves is used as an emollient.

Genus **BORRERIA**

BORRERIA HISPIDA (L.) K. Schum. (*Spermacoce hispida* L.)

Local name: *Landrína* (Tagalog).

The leaves brewed in decoction are used as an astringent in hemorrhoids.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, Cagayan to Batangas and Laguna, Mindoro, Panay, Basilan. In open dry places at low and medium altitudes.

Genus **GARDENIA**

GARDENIA PSEUDOPSIDIUM (Blanco) F.-Vill.

Local names: *Bayág-usá* (Masbate); *butunalaga* (Cagayan); *kasablan* (Cotabato); *kasikas* (Benguet); *lamóg* (Cotabato); *malabayabas* (Tagalog); *sulípa* (Bataan).

The fruit is used as a cure for smallpox.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to southern Mindanao.

Genus **HYDNOPHYTUM**

HYDNOPHYTUM FORMICARIUM Jack BANGHÁI.

Local name: *Banghái* (Bisaya).

The swollen woody bases of the plants are used in the form of a decoction as an efficient remedy in liver and intestinal complaints.

Distribution: Laguna, Tayabas, Polillo, Surigao.

Genus **HYMENODICTYON**

HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM (Roxb.) Wall. ALIGÁÑGO.

Local names: *Abár* (Abra, Ilocos Sur); *aligáñgo* (Bulacan); *aligpági* (Davao); *balang-kori* (Nueva Ecija); *higáu* (Rizal); *kamatalóng* (Basilan Island); *matalísai* (Guimaras Island); *tubo-bato* (Palawan).

The bark is used as a substitute for cinchona bark in its antiperiodic effects.

Distribution: Abra to Rizal, Palawan, Guimaras Island, Davao, Basilan.

Genus **MORINDA**

MORINDA CITRIFOLIA L. BANGKÓRO.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on dyes.

The fruit is used as an emmenagogue. The leaves when fresh are applied on ulcers to effect a rapid cure. The sap of the leaves is antiarthritic.

Distribution: Widely distributed in thickets and second-growth forests in the Philippines.

Genus **MUSSAENDA**

MUSSAENDA PHILIPPICA A. Rich. TINULÚAN-GÁTAS.

Local names: *Agbói* (Bisaya); *aghoi* (Guimaras Island, Negros, Mindoro); *ayaunikilat* (Cotabato); *balai-lamók* (Iloko); *balikaran* (Tayabas); *bogón* (Samar); *buyón* (Samar, Palawan); *darumabi* (Cotabato); *gatas vírgen* (Cavite); *gibúian* (Misamis); *hagbúi* (Palawan); *káhoi-dalága* (Zambales, Bataan); *malacafé* (Camarines); *matáng-árau* (Bisaya); *mu-*

yon (Agusan); *taba-tabá* (Camarines); *talik-haráp* (Tayabas, Polillo); *taua-tauá* (Camarines, Butuan, Bukidnon); *tiñga-tiñgá* (Tagalog); *tinulúan-gátas* (Rizal).

This plant is said to be used against snake bites and to cure dysentery. The roots and leaves in decoction are used for certain affections of the chest and lungs. The root is employed in cases of jaundice as are also the white, full-grown sepals. The leaves, employed externally in decoction, are used as an emollient.

Distribution: Common and widely distributed in the Philippines.

Genus **NAUCLEA**

NAUCLEA JUNGHUHNII (Miq.) Merr. MAMBÓG.

Local names: *Bangkál* (Tayabas, Sorsogon, Masbate); *kabák* (Samar, Leyte); *mambóg* (Camarines); *sapaun* (Davao); *tirorón* (Camarines).

A decoction of the bark is used in connection with menstruation.

Distribution: Isabela, Tayabas, Camarines, Sorsogon, Albay, Masbate, Leyte, Negros, Misamis, Lanao, Davao, Zamboanga. In primary forests at low altitudes.

NAUCLEA ORIENTALIS L. BANGKÁL.

Local names: *Balikakak* (Cotabato); *bangkál* (Zambales, Bataan, Manila, Laguna, Tayabas, Mindoro, Leyte, Iloilo, Butuan, Cotabato, Palawan); *bulála* (Babuyanes and Batanes Islands, Ilocos Norte, Abra, Benguet, Union, Pangasinan); *kabák* (Butuan).

The leaves are applied to boils and tumors. The bark in decoction is said to be vulnerary, antidiarrhetic, and a cure for toothache.

Distribution: Northern Luzon to Mindanao and Palawan.

Genus **OLDENLANDIA**

OLDENLANDIA CORYMBOSA L.

Local name: *Ulasíman-áso* (Tagalog).

The entire plant in decoction is used as a febrifuge and a stomachic.

Distribution: Throughout the Philippines. Often common in and about towns, in waste places and gardens.

Genus **PAEDERIA**

PAEDERIA FOETIDA L.

Local names: *Bañgógan* (Bikol); *dikút na bulúk* (Pampanga); *kantúkai* (Tagalog, Pampanga); *kantútak* (Tayabas); *kantútan* (Tagalog); *lilítan* (Bisaya); *matabáng-dikút* (Pampanga); *taitái* (Bisaya).

A decoction of the bark is taken as an emetic, while that of the leaves is used in antirheumatic baths.

Distribution: Widely distributed throughout the Islands.

Genus **PAVETTA**

PAVETTA INDICA L. GUSÓKAN.

Local names: *Galauan* (Bukidnon); *gesgés* (Cagayan); *gusókan* (Cebu, Bataan); *malakape* (Zambales, Bulacan); *pañgapatóten* (Cagayan); *sangkílan* (Negros Occidental); *tamayan* (Negros Oriental).

The bark in decoction, or pulverized, is administered, especially to children, to correct visceral obstructions. The leaves in decoction are used externally to alleviate the pains caused by hemorrhoids.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Basilan.

Genus **PSYCHOTRIA**

PSYCHOTRIA LUZONIENSIS (Cham. and Schlecht.) F.-Vill. TAKPO.

Local names: *Alitakbó, burubugnái* (Camarines); *altokó, dumamai* (Nueva Vizcaya); *kadpaáyan* (Union); *kalabúbo-labáyo* (Zambales); *katagpó* (Pampanga, Bulacan, Manila, Rizal, Laguna); *katagpóng-gúbat* (Rizal); *kombateo* (Tayabas); *ñguspúl* (Benguet); *takpó* (Tayabas, Laguna, Batangas, Cavite).

A decoction of the root is administered as an antidysenteric remedy.

Distribution: Laguna to northern Mindanao.

PSYCHOTRIA MINDORENSIS Elm.

Local name: *Tagulínau* (Bikol).

This plant is said to be a cure for certain eye troubles.

Distribution: Tayabas, Camarines, Sorsogon, Mindoro, Leyte, Panay, Negros, Mindanao. In primary forests at low and medium altitudes.

Genus **RUBIA**

RUBIA CORDIFOLIA L. MÁÑGIL.

Local name: *Máñgil* (Benguet).

The roots in decoction are used to cure certain disorders of the urinary organs.

Distribution: Abundant in the Mountain Province of Luzon, and occurring also in Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Lanao, Davao.

Family CUCURBITACEAE

Genus **BENINCASA**

BENINCASA HISPIDA (Thunb.) Cogn. WAXGOURD or KONDÓL.

Local names: *Gondól* (Pangasinan); *kondól* (Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Zambales, Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Camarines Norte and Sur, Marinduque, Iloilo, Cebu, Misamis, Cuyo); *malíñgga* (Cavite); *sekói* (Tagalog); *tambúlok* (Tagalog); *tangkói* (Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra, Cagayan, Isabela, Union); *tangkuá* (Rizal, Camarines); *tibaiáiong* (Bataan).

The fresh fruit, made into a syrup, is administered generally in all disorders of the respiratory organs.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout the Islands.

Genus **LAGENARIA**

LAGENARIA LEUCANTHA (Duch.) Rusby COMMON GOURD or ÚPO.

Local names: *Barantióng* (Albay); *calabaza blanca* (Spanish); *göböi* (long variety: Pangasinan); *kalabáha-maputí* (Zambales); *kalabásang-putí* (Camarines Norte and Sur, Misamis); *kalúbai* (Iloilo, Cuyo); *kondól* (Cagayan); *tabáiag* (round variety: Manila, Camarines Sur, Marinduque); *tabiáiong* (long variety: Pangasinan); *tabúñgau* (both long and round varieties: Ilocos Norte and Sur, Abra, Cagayan, Union; round variety: Pangasinan, Zambales); *ópo* or *úpo* (Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Bulacan, Tarlac, Bataan, Rizal, Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Tayabas, Camarines Norte and Sur, Leyte, Iloilo, Marinduque).

The green fruit, prepared as a syrup, is employed as a pectoral.

Distribution: Cultivated in all provinces.

Genus **LUFFA**

LUFFA CYLINDRICA (L.) M. Roem. SONGE GOURD or PATÓLANG LIGÁU.

Local names: *Batútang-uák* (Rizal); *kabatíti* (Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Cagayan, Union, Mountain, Zambales, Pangasinan); *kabatíti-ti-áso* (Union); *pepinillo de San Gregorio* (Spanish-Filipino); *patólang ligáu* (Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Bulacan, Rizal, Bataan, Manila, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas, Tayabas, Mindoro, Marinduque); *tabóbog* (Tagalog); *tabóbok* (Tarlac, Bulacan).

The dried fruit is steeped and the resulting liquid used as an effective emetic.

Distribution: This wild form occurs in many provinces.

Genus **MOMORDICA**

MOMORDICA CHARANTIA L. AMPALAYÁ.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The sap of the leaves is used as a parasiticide, and the fruit when macerated in oil as a vulnerary.

MOMORDICA COCHINCHINENSIS (Lour.) Spreng. TABOG-ÓK.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

The seeds are used as a pectoral when pulverized or prepared in the form of a decoction.

Genus **TRICHOSANTHES**

TRICHOSANTHES QUINQUANGULATA A. Gray KATIMBÁU.

Local names: *Kabalóñga* (Laguna); *katimbáu* (Benguet); *patóla-si-gaiàng* (Nueva Vizcaya); *tabau-tabáu* (Pangasinan); *tabugók* (Bulacan); *timon-tímon* (Abra).

The mature seeds, finely powdered, are cooked with coconut oil. After cooling, the oil is applied externally to cure itches. Also, the powdered seeds are put in wine and taken internally for stomachache.

Distribution: Camiguin Island, Babuyanes Islands, Cagayan to Laguna, Masbate, Antique, Lanao, Davao.

Family GOODENIACEAE

Genus SCAEVOLA

SCAEVOLA FRUTESCENS (Mill.) Krause — MOSBORÓN.

Local names: *Agusúhin* (Zambales); *balok-bálok* (Polillo); *bokábok* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *bosborón* (Tagalog, Bikol, Bisaya); *bóto* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *dudukdúken* (Ilocos Norte); *línog, línu* (Zambales); *malmalukúng* (Union); *mosborón* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *panabólong* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *tagustús* (Bisaya).

The roots yield a decoction used in beriberi and in certain syphilitic affections, also in dysentery. The leaves are smoked like tobacco.

Distribution: Sea coasts throughout the Islands.

Family COMPOSITAE

Genus AGERATUM

AGERATUM CONYZOIDES L. — BÚLAK-MANÚK.

Local names: *Asipukpúk* (Pangasinan); *bahug-bahug* (Negros); *búlak-manúk* (Bulacan); *damóng-paliás* (Manila); *gamót-tulisán* (Tagalog); *damóng-kambíng* (Rizal); *damóng-pailáya* (Laguna); *kamubuag* (Batanes Island); *karokandíng* (Leyte); *kolong-kógong* (Camarines); *pagpágai* (Bontoc); *siñgílan* (Cagayan).

The stem, roots, and flowers of this plant are boiled and the resulting fluid used for stomach trouble. The leaves pounded and mixed with salt are a very effective vulnerary.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, throughout Luzon, Mindoro, Culion, Palawan, Iloilo, Leyte, Antique, Occidental Negros, Siargao Island, Davao, and Cotabato.

Genus ARTEMISIA

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS L. — DAMÓNG-MARÍA or MUGWORT.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on official medicinal plants.

The leaves are used as a carminative and emmenagogue.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Philippines.

Genus BLUMEA

BLUMEA BALSAMIFERA (L.) DC. — SAMBÓNG.

A description and figure of this species and its local names are given in the section on resins, gums, and oils.

The roots are used locally as a cure for colds. The leaves are applied to the forehead to relieve headache. An infusion is used as a bath for women in childbirth. A tea made from the leaves is used for stomach pains. A decoction of the leaves is used as antidiarrhetic and antigastralgic. The decoction is used also for aromatic baths in rheumatism.

Genus **CENTIPEDA**

CENTIPEDA MINIMA (L.) A. Br. & Aschers. HARAÑGÁN.

Local names: *Harañgán* (Tagalog, Bisaya); *pisík* (Bisaya).

The leaves, squeezed between the fingers and inhaled, clear the head by provoking sneezing.

Distribution: Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, Rizal, Manila, Lanao.

Genus **CHRYSANTHEMUM**

CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM L. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Local names: *Mansanilla a babassít* (Union); *manzanilla* (Spanish-Filipino); *dolóntas* (Tagalog).

The heads, in infusion, are used as a carminative.

Distribution: Lepanto, Bontoc, Union, Manila, Camarines, Malamaui Island, Occidental Negros.

Genus **CROSSOSTEPHIUM**

CROSSOSTEPHIUM CHINENSE (L.) Merr. ABSINTH or AJENJO.

Local name: *Ajenjo* (Spanish).

The leaves and tops in infusion are a carminative and are said to be an emmenagogue.

Distribution: Widely cultivated as a pot-plant.

Genus **ECLIPTA**

ECLIPTA ALBA (L.) Hassk. TULTULISÁN.

Local names: *Higis-manúk, tinta-tintáhan* (Tagalog); *karimbuáia* (Bontoc); *salsalída* (Mindoro); *tinta-tínta* (Iloko); *tultulisán* (Pangasinan); *yayaod* (Batanes Islands).

The leaves and tops brewed in decoction are used in cases of hepatitis. Pounded they are employed for healing wounds.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Cotabato.

Genus **ELEPHANTOPUS**

ELEPHANTOPUS SCABER L. PAGBILÁU.

Local names: *Kabkábon* (Union); *pagbiláu* (Tayabas).

A decoction of the roots and leaves is used as a diuretic, febrifuge, and emollient.

Distribution: Widely distributed throughout the Islands.

ELEPHANTOPUS SPICATUS Aubl. SUPSÚPUT.

Local names: *Ardatag* (Bisaya); *díla-díla* (Laguna); *dílang-usá* (Tagalog); *supsúput* (Bontoc); *maratabáko* (Union).

The leaves are used as a vulnerary.

Distribution: Batanes Islands to Davao, but particularly abundant in northern Luzon.

Genus **EMILIA**

EMILIA SONCHIFOLIA (L.) DC. TAGULÍNAU.

A description of this species and its local names are given in the section on food plants.

A decoction of the leaves has proved very efficacious in cases of fever. It is also used in combating infantile tympanites.

Genus **ENHYDRA**

ENHYDRA FLUCTUANS Lour.

The leaves are pressed and applied to the skin in the cure of certain herpetic eruptions.

Distribution: Manila.

Genus **EUPATORIUM**

EUPATORIUM TRIPLINERVE Vahl AIAPÁNA.

Local names: *Aiapána* (Manila); *apána* (Tagalog).

The leaves in infusion are used as a sudorific and tonic, particularly in fevers.

Distribution: Manila, Laguna.

Genus **GRANGEA**

GRANGEA MADERASPATANA (L.) Poir. PAKPAKÓ-TI-ÁLOG.

Local name: *Pakpakó-ti-álog* (Union).

The leaves in infusion are used as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

Distribution: Union, Pampanga, Manila.

Genus **PTEROCAULON**

PTEROCAULON REDOLENS (Forst. f.) F.-Vill. SUBÓSUB.

Local names: *Sambóng-galá'* (Tagalog); *sambúng* (Mindoro); *sabósoba-bálang* (Pangasinan); *subósub* (Ilocos Norte).

The leaves in decoction are used for stimulant baths.

Distribution: Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Benguet, Bontoc, Lepanto, Isabela, Pangasinan, Bataan, Rizal, Batangas, Mindoro.

Genus **SIEGESBECKIA**

SIEGESBECKIA ORIENTALIS L.

Local names: *Kaedeo* (Batanes Islands); *put* (Bontoc).

The leaves in decoction are used as an alterative and, when applied in the form of lotion, as a vulnerary.

Distribution: Batanes Islands, Abra, Benguet, Bontoc, Rizal, Lanao.

Genus **SPHAERANTHUS**

SPHAERANTHUS AFRICANUS L. SAMBÓNG-DAMÓ.

Local names: *Botobotónis, palpalsúut* (Union); *malasambóng-damó* (Tayabas); *sambóng-galá'* (Tagalog); *talatabáko* (Bisaya).

A decoction of the leaves and tops is taken as a stomach tonic and is also employed as an antiblennorrhagic.

Distribution: Babuyanes Islands, northern and central Luzon, Mindoro, Biliran, Basilan.

Genus **SPILANTHES**

SPILANTHES ACMELLA (L.) Murr. PALUMÁI.

Local names: *Pilet-pilet* (Balabac Island); *palumái* (Pampanga).

The roots, leaves, and tops brewed as a decoction are used as a vulnerary.

Distribution: Cagayan, Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, Rizal, Laguna, Mindoro, Balabac Island.

Genus **TAGETES**

TAGETES PATULA L. MARIGOLD or AHÍTO.

Local names: *Ahíto, amarillo* (Spanish-Filipino).

A decoction of the flowers is used as a carminative and is said to be refreshing.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout the Islands, naturalized in parts of the Mountain Province.

Genus **VERNONIA**

VERNONIA CINEREA (L.) Less. ÁGAS-MÓRO.

Local names: *Ágas-móro* (Union); *kulong-kúgon* (Samar); *magmansí* (Pangasinan); *sagit* (Bontoc); *tagulínai* (Tayabas); *yayulínau* (Polillo).

An infusion of this plant is taken internally as a cough medicine. This plant is also said to be used on wounds. The leaves are used in decoction against humid herpes, eczema, etc.

Distribution: In open waste places throughout the Philippines.

Genus **WEDELIA**

WEDELIA BIFLORA (L.) DC. HAGÓNOI.

Local names: *Agónoi* (Visaya); *anaoi-ói* (Batanes Islands); *hagónoi* (Union, Batangas, Tayabas, Polillo, Mindoro, Iloilo, Agusan); *hago-ónoi* (Davao).

The leaves used in decoction are vulnerary and antiscabious. A tea made from the roots and leaves is said to be a remedy for stomachache. The plant is also said to be useful in case of fever.

Distribution: Common in thickets and along the shore throughout the Philippines.

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Kadlín, see *Pogostemon cablin.*

Kadlíng, see *Pogostemon cablis.*
Kadlóm, see *Pogostemon cablin.*
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Kakaág, see *Helicteres hirsuta.*
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Kalabóa, see *Ottelia alismoides.*
Kalabúa, see *Ottelia alismoides.*
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Kaliantáng, see *Leea manillensis.*
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Kalokóg, see *Garcinia venulosa.*
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Kalománog, see *Terminalia edulis.*
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Kalubkúb, see *Eugenia calubcob.*
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Kalukalumpángan, see *Sterculia cuneata.*
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Kalulúng, see *Lygodium flexuosum.*
Kalumála, see *Pygeum glandulosum.*
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Kamaín, see *Murraya paniculata.*
Kamaisá, see *Croton tiglium.*
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Kamaksá, see *Agelaea everettii.*
Kamaksá, see *Rourea volubilis.*
Kamalitos, see *Triphasia trifoliata.*
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Kamalunggi, see *Moringa oleifera.*
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Kamíring, see *Semecarpus cuneiformis.*
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Kamóteng-káhoi, see *Manihot utilissima.*
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Kampúpot, see *Tabernaemontana pandacaqui.*
Kamubuag, see *Ageratum conyzoides.*
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Kamúling, see *Grewia stylocarpa.*
Kamúning, see *Murraya paniculata.*
Kamuntai, see *Citrus hystrix.*
Kámut-abág, see *Dalbergia ferruginea.*
Kámut-kabág, see *Dalbergia ferruginea.*
Kamutólen, see *Guioa koelreuteria.*
Kamúyau, see *Citrus hystrix.*
Kamúyau, see *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus.*
Kamúyau, see *Dipterocarpus vernicifluus.*
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Kanaroset, see *Grewia multiflora.*
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Kandaróma, see *Cinnamomum mercadoi.*
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Kandís, see *Garcinia binucao.*
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Kandóng, see *Memecylon ovatum.*
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Kaningníng, see *Guioa koelreuteria.*
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Kannák, see *Dalbergia cumingiana.*
Kanómai, see *Diospyros multiflora.*

Kanómei, see *Diospyros multiflora.*
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Karekai, see *Lygodium japonicum.*
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Kariís, see *Garcinia mindanaensis.*
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Karimbuáia, see *Eclipta alba.*
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Kasablan, see *Gardenia pseudopsidium.*
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Kasibai, see *Sapindus saponaria.*
Kasiboen, see *Sapindus saponaria.*
Kasikas, see *Gardenia pseudopsidium.*
Kasira, see *Capsicum frutescens.*
Kasírag, see *Dodonaea viscosa.*
Kasítas, see *Cassia alata.*
Kasíu, see *Cinnamomum mercadoi.*
Kaskasúmba, see *Leucas lavandulifolia.*
Kaslá, see *Croton tiglium.*
Kasói, see *Anacardium occidentale.*
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Kasopáñgil, see *Clerodendron macrostegium.*
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Kastúle, see *Thespesia lampas.*
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Katakut, see *Phaseolus lunatus.*
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Katána, see *Zanthoxylum rhetsa.*
Katánda', see *Cassia mimosoides.*
Katánda, see *Euchresta horsfieldii.*
Katáñgal, see *Eurycles amboinensis.*
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Katápang, see *Garcinia vidalii.*
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Katmo, see *Vaccinium whitfordii.*
Katmón, see *Dillenia megalantha.*
Katmón, see *Dillenia philippinensis.*
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Kauan, see *Astilbe philippinensis.*
Kauáyan-songsóng, see *Schizostachyum lumampao.*
Kauílan, see *Dalbergia cumingiana.*
Kauíli, see *Ficus hauili.*
Kauing, see *Arenga pinnata.*
Kaupkúp, see *Eugenia calubcob.*
Kawáyan, see *Bambusa spinosa.*
Kawáyan-bayóg, see *Dendrocalamus merrillianus.*
Kawáyan bayúgin, see *Bambusa vulgaris.*
Kawáyan-bóo, see *Gigantochloa levis.*
Kawáyan-China, see *Bambusa glaucescens.*
Kawáyan-gid, see *Bambusa spinosa.*
Kawáyan hobéro, see *Bambusa vulgaris.*
Kawáyan-kilíng, see *Bambusa vulgaris.*
Kawáyan-putí, see *Gigantochloa levis.*
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Kawáyan-sina, see *Bambusa glaucescens.*
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Kayogpóg, see *Eugenia xanthophylla.*
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Kayutána, see *Zanthoxylum avicennae.*
Keddéng, see *Columbia blancoi.*
Keddéng, see *Columbia mollis.*
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